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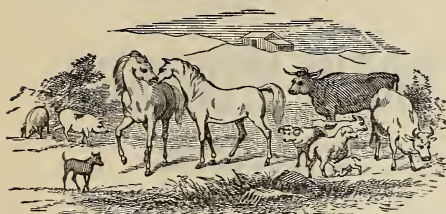
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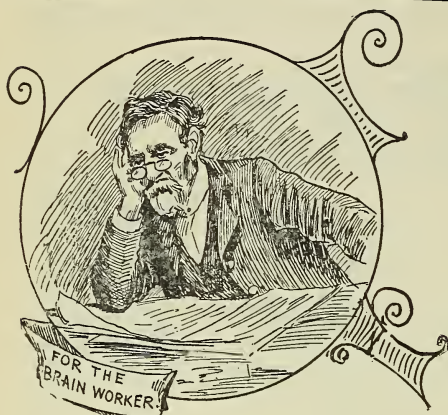
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Mr. R. M. Williams, a highly respected Merchant at Snyder's Mills, W. Va., says :—" ANTI-FAG is all right, will order some more pretty soon ; gives relief at once."

Mr. Wm. M. Updegraff, of Hagerstown, Md., gets relief and writes :—" I have suffered a great deal from Sick-Headaches and think that ANTI-FAG is decidedly the best thing I have ever used for its cure."

" All who have bought ANTI-FAG from us are well pleased with results obtained from its use ; it is therefore a good seller because it gives satisfaction." So write Messrs. R. J. Hester & Co., of Elizabethtown, N. C.

Messrs. J. W. Estes & Co., at Radient, Va., says his customers " Think there is nothing like ANTI-FAG ; because it relieves Headache immediately."

The ANTI-FAG you sent me on January 9th, lasted only a few days. When I opened it one of my customers was in the store complaining of a severe headache that had been troubling him some days. He took a dose of ANTI-FAG and in ten minutes he was relieved of pain, and to-day he told me he has not had a headache since. I have talked to one of the twelve who bought ANTI-FAG and they all claim it excels any headache remedy they have ever tried. The most remarkable feature about ANTI-FAG is that it cures all kinds of headache, whether from Sick Stomach, Neuralgia, or any other irregularity of the System. I have been selling the various headache remedies for fifteen years but this is the first time I have found a remedy that gives universal satisfaction like that derived from ANTI-FAG. Herewith find order for additional supply.

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Agriculture; Horticulture, Live Stock and Rural Economy,

Vol XXXIII.

BALTIMORE, March 1896.

No. 3

THE GIRLIE AND THE COW.

"Oh, tell me what's the matter?"

A little maiden cried
To some meditative oxen
Who were standing side by side.

"I've come to see you every day,
Whenever nurse allows,
And yet you look offended;
You melancholy cows.

"I've fed you with the buttercups,
The largest I could find,
And yet you look unhappy;
Have you something on your mind?"

"Oh, no, no, little maiden,
We know you're kind and good:
You've talked to us and petted us—
Done everything you could.

"But you would look offended,
And 'twould surely cause you grief,
If you knew that on the morrow
You were turning into beef."

For The Maryland Farmer.

MARCH 1896.

BY THE EDITOR.



THE season for the plow is at hand, and in pursuance of our plan to save the farmers the expenditure of cash for unprofitable manufactured fertilizers, we wish to discuss briefly this matter from a scientific as well as practical standpoint.

Prof. J. P. Roberts, of the Cornell University, of New York, gives the following statement over his signature, which has never been questioned in any quarter:

"Sixteen and two-thirds bushels of wheat or 1,000 pounds and the necessary straw, say 2,000 pounds, would require about 30 pounds of nitrogen, 18 pounds of potash and 13 pounds of phosphoric acid."

We will allow that some crops will take more than the amounts stated, and special crops with intensified culture even twice or three times these amounts. We wish to give the utmost liberality in our practical application of this subject. Now, in order to meet these requirements of the crops, farmers have been taught that they must buy artificial fertilizers to the amount of \$10, \$15 or \$20 to the acre. The consequence is that when the payments are to be made in the fall, or winter following, the farmer is in difficulty for the money—this amount absorbs all of, and frequently more than, his entire earnings.

We think there is room to avoid this expenditure, provided in the natural condition of every farm. We wish to show

this as plainly as possible. To do it, we shall use the ideas published by others which coincide with our own, and which will add to the weight of what we have to say on the subject.

The best chemists in our country have analyzed the soil in 35 different localities, choosing lands of only common quality—some sandy, some clayey, some apparently barren from long neglectful usage—and they have found that the first eight inches have contained in every acre 3,521 pounds of nitrogen, 4,372 pounds of phosphoric acid, 19,845 pounds of potash. They have also found that the next 8 inches of subsoil contain 4,519 pounds of nitrogen, 1,992 pounds of phosphoric acid and 7,473 pounds of potash.

It will readily be seen from this statement, that your farm, if you are a farmer and read this, contains in every acre more of these elements than can possibly be needed during your life and the life of your children. You have no occasion to buy 20 pounds of one of these things, when you have already a hundred times twenty or more in your land, and only asking you to make use of it.

And how shall this be done? Your land has been plowed usually four or five inches. A generation or two has used up the available nitrogen, &c., in that small skin of earth. The next inch below contains over 400 pounds of nitrogen, over 500 pounds of phosphoric acid, over 2,000 pounds of potash. Would it not be wise to bring up that extra inch by the plow, and then thoroughly mix it

with the soil, by plowing, cultivating, harrowing in every direction, and save the hundreds of dollars you have to pay for the few pounds in the manufactured fertilizers? In this case you are only using your teams, which may otherwise be standing in your barn, and your plows and harrows otherwise lying idly in your sheds, or rusting in the fields; and you are saving many hard earned dollars, many anxious days and nights, many dark thoughts about the adversities that come in spite of all labor and care. Your debts will bring these, and the artificial fertilizer bills are your heaviest debts.

You may say, this is all theory. But it is not all theory. We can cite you example after example where this practice has accomplished all and more than we claim for it. Most of readers are acquainted through our columns with Mr. T. R. Crane. We have repeatedly heard him tell, how, by the simple use of the plow, he has brought crops which have astonished his neighbors, from fields thought to be barren and given up as worthless. The well-known T. B. Terry, writing of his work, says, "I well remember one place where I rode the beam years ago, to get the plow in 5 inches. There was hardly more than 6 inches of soil above the hard clay subsoil. To-day there is 9 full inches of soil there. I have made it with tillage and clover and a little manuring, and I have sold from two acres of this field products that brought more dollars than the tenant took in from the whole farm of 125 acres, 26 years ago, and more than we got from the whole farm the first year after we moved on to it also. And we got this result the driest season ever known here since I can remember, and on the whole field, too, not

on an acre or so. When I preach tillage I know just what I am talking about."

It will be observed that Mr. Terry speaks of "clover and a little manure" as connected with his deep plowing. The elements existing in the soil are not always in available shape, although in the thousands of pounds tillage brings large quantities of these to the crop in proper shape for usage. Still clover and a little manure bring in contact with these elements forces which convert them from their passive condition and enable the crop to be nourished by them the more readily. It is true, also, that the clover and barnyard manure give their own virtues to the soil. Few fields but need the humus which these supply, and the hard clay subsoil into which Mr. Terry plowed was evidently in need of the little manure and clover which he used. But the nitrogen, the phosphoric acid and potash were there, and all he needed to do was to bring them properly in contact with the plant life, and these helped to dissolve them, supplying more than if he had depended upon the air and sunlight alone.

It is frequently asked, Is the Editor of the Maryland Farmer prepared to prove the position he takes in these articles? We make the statements which we can fully substantiate, and which have come to us direct. We have many farmers, who have been using manufactured fertilizers, who tell us in strong language—not suitable for print—that they trace most of their losses, and most of their financial troubles, to having to pay large sums for manufactured fertilizers which have done them no good.

Of course, when they say "no good," we understand that the increase in their

crops did not pay the fertilizer bills. It has been demonstrated that artificial fertilizers, intelligently applied, add to the volume of the crops; but when you pay out two dollars for the manufactured fertilizer for every one dollar added to the receipts, the result is disastrous to everyone except the fertilizer mixers. It is on this account that we believe it the duty of someone to show farmers how to stop this drain upon their cash—to show them that it is not a necessity, and that by proper management they can become wholly independent of artificial fertilizers. We are aware in doing this, there are some who live upon the substance of the farmer, not caring whether obtained legitimately or not, who will prefer that we remain silent; but we know that if the thousands of farmers who read our words, will practice what we write, there will be millions of dollars less wasted in artificial fertilizers, and thousands of families made more comfortable and happier.

For the Maryland Farmer.

SMALL SOUTHERN FARMS.

The cry of "Go West, young man, go West, is now changed to "Go South, young man, go South," and this year will see the South peopled with many new faces, from the North, West and from Foreign countries. What is injuring the South more, perhaps, than any other one thing, as far as agriculture is concerned, is having the farms too large. During ante-bellum times this may have been the most profitable; but times have wonderfully changed since then. The owners of large estates are seeing the necessity of dividing up their tracts and

apportioning them off into smaller farms and at the cheap prices for land prevailing throughout the agricultural districts, these are being taken up by new comers from all parts of the United States. A hundred acres properly cultivated, will return more profit than a thousand acres merely skimmed over, and the owner will have far more pleasure and less worryment to make both ends meet. There are very many men in the North and West, who having saved a few hundred dollars, are looking for cheap, comfortable homes in the country, and the South offers inducements which the West cannot, in the shape of a better climate, an easy soil to cultivate, and good and cheap transportation to the markets of our large eastern and northern cities. These families seldom want more than fifty or one hundred acres, for they expect to make a pleasant and profitable home and do not want more land than they can handle.

Just such men as these are what will benefit any small community, especially in the South, and it will pay our people to offer extra inducements to secure such persons, for they bring with them not merely some little money, but they bring with them habits of industry and economy, new and improved ideas, good stock with which to improve their neighbors, all of which is sure to give a fresh and healthy impetus to the old residents and encourage them to make renewed and extra exertions to retrieve their lost fortunes. A new era is dawning on the South. Your valuable Magazine comes regularly and is looked for each month with great interest.

E.

County Georgia.

Subscribe to the Maryland Farmer.

Keeping Property of Butter.

From Bulletin No. 25 on Dairy Bacteriology, by H. W. Conn, P. H. D., of Wesleyan University.

As is well known, the peculiar delicate aroma of fresh butter disappears rapidly. It is due to volatile products which quickly pass from the butter. The length of time which it can be retained is seldom more than two weeks, although seemingly by the use of pure cultures in cream ripening the flavor may be retained somewhat longer. After this the butter may remain sweet and wholesome for a time, but eventually is likely to become rancid. This rancidity, due largely to the production of butyric acid, may take place entirely independent of the growth of bacteria. Nevertheless, more recent work of Von Klecki and Sigismund have shown that bacteria play a part, and a very important part, in the rancidity of butter. While pure butter fat may be oxidized by purely chemical processes, this does not occur in normal butter. When the bacteria in normal butter are studied it is found that they rapidly diminish in numbers (Watson and Loveland). In the first six hours the reduction in numbers is very great, and in the first two or three days a very large majority of them die and disappear. But some still remain, and while there is after this a constant reduction in the numbers, still some of the bacteria continue to live and grow in the butter for months, and they have been found in butter at least a year old. Now the growth of these bacteria is certainly one of the important factors in the matter of the rancidity of the butter. The problem, however, is an excessively difficult one. There appear to be two processes going on—one purely chemical, chiefly

oxidation; and the other fermentative, due to bacteria growth. Both may produce butyric acid, but the amount of acid produced is not a measure of the rancidity of the butter. The one process may go on well enough in a cool ice box, while the other requires a higher temperature for its proper action. In the ordinary rancidity of the butter, however, we must look upon the bacteria as agents of no little importance, but at the present time the subject has presented too many difficulties in the way of investigation to enable us to get a very clear idea of what is going on.

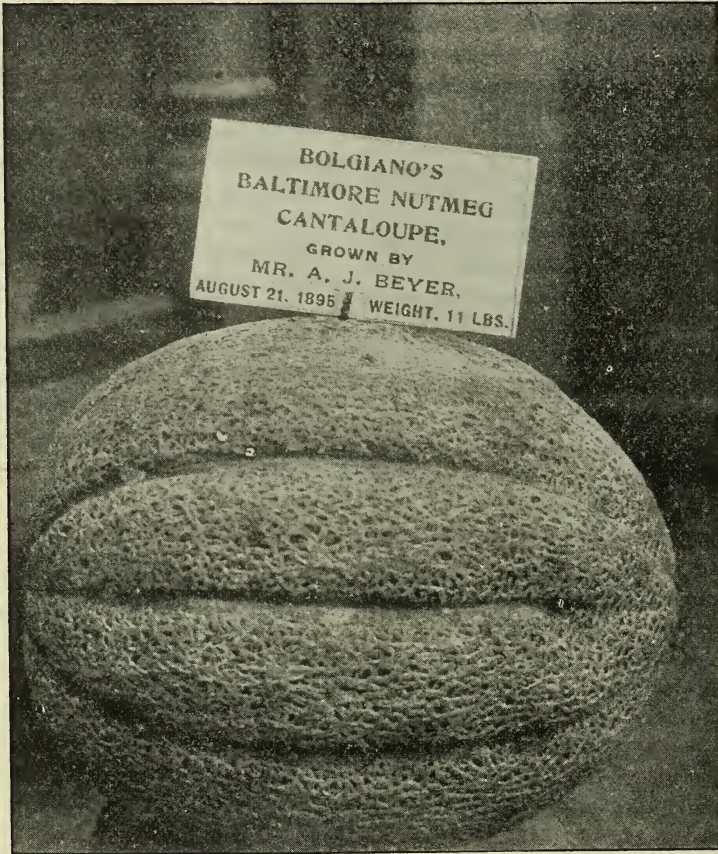
Seemingly, butter made from pasteurized cream has greater keeping qualities than that made from cream without pasteurization. This is intelligible on the supposition that the rancidity is due in part to the growth of bacteria, but not intelligible when we supposed it was a pure chemical process.

Colic in Horses.

The following remedy never fails to give relief in this disease if promptly administered and in good time. It is one of the secrets of the profession: Sulphuric ether, one pint; aromatic spirits of ammonia, one pint; sweet spirits of nitre, two pints; opium, one fourth pound; asafœtida, pulverized, one pound; camphor, one fourth pound. Mix. Let it stand 14 days before using. Dose—one ounce (or less, according to the size of the horse) every thirty minutes until relief is afforded."

Few farmers are thoughtful or provident enough to provide such remedies as the above before they are needed, and then it is too late.

The cantaloupe, as grown in Maryland, old established house, 78 years in the is one of the most perfect fruits in form, seed business in Baltimore, and their flavor and size. Nowhere in our country cantaloupe seed is as thoroughly pedigree is its excellence more apparent than here. seed, as may be claimed by the best



THE NUTMEG MELON.

In giving the accompanying illustration breeder for his cattle or his horses. of the Baltimore Nutmeg Cantaloupe, of Send for their catalogue, if you are J. Bolgiano & Son, 28 S. Calvert St., we in want of seed of any description. do our readers a real service. This is an

The Planting of Fruit Trees.

Notwithstanding the oft repeated instructions given on the practical details of planting, this vital work is often done in the roughest possible manner; the trees are rammed, thrust, trodden in anyhow, rather than planted with every possible skill and care. And bad as the planting is, it is science and kindness combined to the lifting. To say that young fruit-trees are torn or thrust out of the ground would be less rather than more than the truth. One thrust with the spade, a strong pull with one hand or two arms, and lo, the young tree with its severed quivering roots dangles in the air. The major portions of the roots, however, are not seldom left in the ground as may be proved by anyone who has dug over a quarter of ground from which a crop of fruit-trees has been lifted.

Thus it comes to pass that the trees are greatly mutilated before they reach the planters' hands.

The latter also, all too often treats them as though they had neither feeling nor life. Unpacked in open fields or gardens, their roots exposed to the stinging frosts or biting winds, the sap, that is the life, dried out of them, and the sensitive buds and tissues withered up or rendered inert or insensible. The soil too often becomes the grave of dead rather than the fosterer of living roots.

Most of this might be averted were the trees and bushes, the last rather than the first, thing to arrive on the site of the future garden or orchard. Bundles of fruit-trees or other plants should invariably be placed under some sort of shelter on their arrival. They should be then carefully unpacked and examined. Frequently the roots will need surgical

dressing. Every bruised, wounded, broken root should be cut and dressed as short and clean as possible, for the shorter and cleaner the cut the sooner it will heal.

The trenching, deep digging, drainage, manuring of the soil should all have been thoroughly done some months before, if possible, for there is no means of culture often of more importance than any of these which may be called firming down or consolidation. This sweetens, mixes, mellows, enriches. Nothing can properly prepare soil for the roots of plants but time. It does for the earth what the cook does for our viands—makes it fit to eat.

Having provided such tasty dishes within easy reach of each tree, a strong stake should be driven firmly into the centre of each root-run to fix the tree in its new home.

The next step is to dig the hole, as it is called, for the tree or bush. An area from 18 inches to a yard across and from 9 inches to a foot deep should be thrown out and left near the side of the hole. If this could be done some months before planting and the hole kept loose and free of weeds, a double or treble supply of mellow soil for the roots when they needed special fostering, might easily be provided for them. Immediately before planting, and assuming the soil to be fairly dry, level down the holes and trample the base firm, leaving the bottom as near level as may be or with a slight incline upwards from the centre to the sides.

The object of the firm base under the trees and the slight slope upwards is to keep the roots generally nearer to the surface of the ground. By retaining the

base of the root-run even, smooth, and nearly level, the major portion of the roots will all live and move and have their food, and work in the same level or plane of earth, a point of superlative importance to the future supplies and uniformity of growth and produce of the trees.

Of course at the last moment, with everything ready, as well as a full supply of the raw material successful planting mellow soil on the spot nothing could be easier than the rise or fall of the roots as their size or number or the site or soil might suggest.

Place the tree or bush in its place and give it a tie to the stake before planting. This leaves both hands free to distribute the roots equally all over the area, and cover them piecemeal as the art of planting proceeds. Each root can thus have its niche or living working room all to itself, so that every one shall have its place at table, and almost every inch of soil shall also have its living root.

The covering of the roots needs as much care as their planting. First as to the material. It is almost impossible to have any soil too fine or sweet for this purpose. The very best of all that has been prepared by culture-mechanical intermixture, lime should be placed next to or in direct contact with the roots. Planting should be a process and not a rough and ready wholesale act. I know of no operation in horticulture that better pays for skill and time than the high art of perfect planting.

Proceed from the bole of the tree to every rayed outline of the most divergent root and supply the wants of each as the process proceeds. A firm board to tread on and pass the soil down with equal pressure over considerable areas is very

useful in securing the requisite degree of consolidation and in saving roots from rupture. If any further pressure is needed than careful planting may necessitate, the cultivator has other consolidations at hand:—time, flooding, home surface mulches. We have already written of the first; time is the safest root consolidator to those roots and planters that can afford to wait. Water is quicker and more thorough. On many soils it is the best. On others it is impossible; on all it is costly. Surface mulches, of whatever form, consolidate in the ratio of their weight, most of these surface coverings quicken and sustain the action of the newly planted roots in other ways, mainly through shutting the moisture in and excessive drought, or heat, or cold, out. But many old planters will say, "Why not tread the tree roots home with the heels of your boots and be done with it?" Why not, indeed? Better ask the trees in hundreds and thousands of barren blighted orchards. Others will exclaim, "Why not leave the trees alone without attempting to press the good mellow soil firmly against the roots?" We will tell our readers a profound secret. The roots of trees and bushes cannot bite the best of soils to any good feeding purpose unless it has become solid enough to offer some resistance to the foraging roots in their aggressive policy of feeding. Hence it is almost certain that without the law of gravitation and the other great consolidatory forces in nature, the richest soils in the world could neither feed nor clothe their crops nor us.—*Ag'l Economist*.

Russia has about 50,000,000 sheep, and a yearly wool crop of 295,320,000 pounds, and is the largest wool producing country in Europe.

Value of Kaffir Corn.

Prof. George L. Holter, Chemist to the Oklahoma Experiment station, writes :

Not very much has been done with Kaffir corn to determine its value as a food product. Analyses made from the whole plant, sampled at the time the crop was harvested, give the following results :

Water, 76.13 per cent. ; fat 78 per cent. ; fibre, 6.16 per cent. ; carbohydrates, 11.96 per cent. ; protein, 3.22 per cent. ; ash, 1.75 per cent.

Given a total yield of five and a half tons per acre we would get: Water, 8,374.3 pounds ; fat, 85.8 pounds ; fibre, 677.6 pounds ; carbohydrates, 1,315.6 pounds ; protein, 354.2 ; ash, 192.5 pounds. This, of course, is calculated from the green fodder as a basis.

The value of a food product is not determined by the number of pounds yielded per acre, but the amount of digestible material produced.

Assuming the grain Kaffir corn to have the same coefficients of digestibility as the plant—it certainly must be higher—we would get from an acre 1,752.8 digestible organic matter.

With an average yield of twenty-five bushels corn (maize) per acre we have : water, 221.2 pounds ; fat, 54.7 pounds ; fibre, 22.1 pounds ; carbohydrates, 943 pounds ; protein, 144.3 pounds ; ash, 14.7 pounds ; giving a total product, for the acre, of 1,400 pounds, excluding the fodder produced.

Each ton of well cured corn fodder (stover) contains 868 pounds digestible organic matter. Now if we add to the digestible fodder of an acre the digestible fodder produced, we have a total of digestible matter of 1,752.8 pounds.

Then by comparing results we get in

digestible matter for the acre of Kaffir corn—grain and fodder—1,752.8 pounds as against 842 pounds digestible corn and fodder included with the corn—counting one ton well cured fodder per acre—1,710 pounds.

From the nature of the case these figures represent approximations only. Average yields have been assumed and while the exact coefficients of digestibility for corn and corn fodder have been taken, the digestibility of Kaffir corn-grass, the most important consideration, had to be assumed. Aside from these peculiar considerations some conception of the relative value of the two crops may be gained from these calculations.

Field Experiments with Potatoes

made by the New Jersey Agricultural College are, briefly, as follows : The results of recent field experiments with Irish and sweet potatoes are at least suggestive. Manure increases the scab and soil rot. Lime increases the scab, but diminishes the soil rot and tends to make sweet potatoes round. Kainit diminishes the scab, but increases the soil rot. Sulphate of copper diminishes both scab and soil rot. Corrosive sublimate diminishes greatly the scab and soil rot. Sulphur is, all things considered, the best remedy for the scab and soil rot that the experiments suggest.

For the Irish potatoes, it is suggested that the flowers of sulphur, costing two or three cents a pound, be used with freshly cut seed in the hopper of the planting machine.

For sweet potatoes the sulphur might be mixed with five times its bulk of fine earth, and a spoonful of the mixture placed in the hill just before setting out the plant.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

For the Maryland Farmer.

Do Potatoes Improve by Second Cropping—Are they Better than One Crop on Northern Seed?

BY J. W. HALL.

The year before last Messrs. Peter Henderson & Co., of N. Y., sent out their Early Puritan, they sent me one tuber and asked me to give it a thorough trial and report results. I cut and planted the one potatoe by the side of second crop seed that I had been planting for several years and gave it the very best of care and a double portion of fertilizer. After I dug them Messrs. Peter Henderson & Co. wrote to know how the Puritan proved with me? I wrote them that I had nothing to say in favor of the Puritan at all; my other varieties were so much earlier and would yield from fourth to double the quantity of merchantable potatoes. I have been planting Henderson's Early Puritan every year since, from second crop seed and without doubt they will yield from one-fourth to double the crop of prime potatoes that they would when I first got them, and quality much improved; and if there is any difference in earliness between the Puritan and the other early varieties it is hardly perceivable. Earliness and a large crop of prime potatoes are two very important items in an early potato crop. What I have said about Henderson's Early Puritan potato applies to all the other early varieties that I have been growing. There are two kinds of so-called second crop seed potatoes. Thousands of barrels of so called second crop seed potatoes sold every year North for seed; are ordinary potatoes planted in July and reach maturity. Potatoes of this class when tried north will of

course be found inferior to the common seed potatoes grown there; for they will sprout in the cellars even more readily. And it is the one point of not sprouting before planting which gives the second crop its superiority. Growers who try true second crop seed should be sure to get potatoes raised from the early crop of the same season.

Marion Sta., Md.

For The Maryland Farmer.

THE FARMER'S TEAMS.

BY N. J. SHEPHERD.

So far as this weather will admit the teams should have exercise daily during the winter. In this it is not necessary or best to expose to cold or storms.

If not at work let them run out every day, at least, for one hour or two, as this will help materially to keep their muscles hard and their wind good. Generally a team will be the better for moderate work every day. It is of no advantage at any time to overdo or strain a work team. Neither, on the other hand, is it a good plan to keep in a close stall without exercise, as this will soften his muscles and make him unfit for real hard work. On many farms work can be arranged for one team a good part of the time, and where more than one team is kept it often is a good plan to use one team all of the time and let the others go and then before spring when work opens commence using gradually so as to accustom them to work rather than to put to hard work all at once.

It is always an item to keep the teams in a good thrifty condition, and if when not at work they are given a good opportunity for exercise, they will be in a much better condition for work than if kept

confined and not given sufficient exercise. Less grain is needed when the teams are not at work, but give all of the roughness that they will eat up clean, as it is of no advantage at any time to allow animals, and especially the work teams, to run down in condition, and especially so this late in the season, when reasonably within a short time the teams will be needed for work, and if the most is to be made out of them it is necessary to have them strong and thrifty.

For the Maryland Farmer,

GROWING ONIONS.

BY C. K. M'QUARRIE.

It is generally supposed that our Southern sandy soil is of too poor a nature to grow onions with any certainty of being a profitable crop, but there are men to-day in the South who are growing just as good crops of onions as anywhere else in the country. But that is the way with a good many other crops besides onions and the longer I live in the South the more I am convinced of the fact that, with proper fertilizing and proper mode of cultivation, there is no kind of crops but of which we can make an easier and a better crop than in the Northern or Eastern States. We cannot treat the onion just exactly in the South as we do North. For instance, there are certain varieties that are not successful and will not make marketable sized bulbs, but the Spanish and Italian varieties are just at home in our warm and sandy soil and our soil has to be made very rich to give good results, but an investment of a few extra dollars in a high grade of fertilizer pays well every time. As I have often said our soil is more deficient in potash than anything

else and the onion is like the cabbage, it dearly loves potash and plenty of it. Anyone who visits our section of country on seeing our tall, majestic, long leaved pine timber, knows at once that our soil is well supplied with nitrogen, and our atmosphere is so favorable to leaf and vine growth that potash is a most necessary element to be added to give good crops of almost any kind.

It used to be that we grew the Bermuda variety here, but these never grew to be of a large size and they are poor keepers but they have one advantage in being very early, but now that we have got to growing the Italian and Spanish we get larger and better onions, and by using potash freely they keep in excellent order for a long time. Of the Bermuda varieties we sow the seed in November and transplant when they are the size of small slate pencils along in January when the weather is favorable and by the end of May they are ready for harvesting. The seed of the others should be sowed in January, transplanted in March and by the end of June or beginning of July they are ready for harvesting, thus securing the crop before our rainy season sets in. I may here remark that we cannot make onions grow in the South to any size, direct from the seed; they all have to be transplanted, but I think when they are transplanted just at the right size and kept growing right along we can grow the very largest sizes to perfection.

In making my seed bed I make it as rich as I possibly can to get my plants to grow to a good size quickly and still be sturdy and strong for transplanting. For every pound of seed I make a bed twelve feet long by three feet wide. I spade it up as deep as my soil is; that is

THE MARYLAND FARMER.

I don't turn up any cold sand. In this bad I spade in about six bushels of French chicken manure and see that it is well mixed up with the soil. After it stands thus a week or two I soak the soil thoroughly with liquid cow manure and after this gets a good rain on it I am ready to sow the seed. I like to rake the bed as smoothly and even as possible, scatter the seed very evenly and scatter sand over the seed so as to cover it all properly. I then tramp the seed well with my feet, making the bed as smooth as possible and in a couple of weeks the young plants will be showing well above ground.

I prefer to have my onion crop follow a well hoed crop such as tomatoes or even Irish or sweet potatoes, as these crops are generally treated liberally with potash. The soil has to be put in perfect condition by plowing, harrowing, etc., and at this stage of preparation I like to add my potash in the shape of muriate of potash, not less than four hundred pounds per acre. It will not do to use kainit on onions as onions grown with kainit will not make as solid bulbs, will not keep as well, are more apt to have lots of scallions than where the muriate is used. A few weeks before my plants are ready I open up very shallow furrows about three feet apart with a small scout-calf tongue plow. In this furrow I scatter at the rate of from six to eight hundred pounds per acre of blood and bone fertilizer, as that brand is the strongest in bone phosphate I can find. I mix this well in the furrow by running the same plow once or twice in it. When I set out my plants I set them about eight inches apart in this furrow up against one of the sides. I then take

my knapsack sprayer and wet the roots of the plants thoroughly where they are placed, making thus a mud puddle, covering the roots and mixing them well with the soil. I cover this over by drawing dry soil over it with a hoe. Onions transplanted this way will go right on growing and will at least be two weeks ahead of those transplanted in the old way. After that, all that is required is proper attention in cultivating and keeping clear of weeds and grass. Never allow the ground to get a hard crust on, such as after a heavy rain. If all this is attended to, we may reasonably expect a very good crop of good sized onions.

De Funiak Springs, Florida

Young Calves.

Young calves will thrive well if kept in a shed together and well fed. The shed may be littered liberally, and need not be cleaned out until the spring, or until the manure has become a foot or more deep. Calves may thus become good manure makers, but it will be necessary to feed them well. Bran and oats, with a little corn will be the best food for them. Give one pint a day, for those under a year, and a quart or two, daily, for yearlings. Costiveness in cold weather should be carefully guarded against, and, if necessary, half a pint of raw linseed oil, or a pint of linseed meal should be given with the food as a remedy. Flax seed ground and mixed with corn or oats ground or unground, is a good appetizer, and keeps the calves in good condition. While on milk, whether sucking the cow, or on the pail, let it suffice for drink. No cold water in cold weather.

Waste in Overfeeding Hogs.

Over-feeding of fattening hogs is a fruitful source of disease and waste. Many think it makes no difference if hogs do leave a lot of feed at one meal, that they will return and eat it up when hungry, so that there is nothing wasted. If hogs are over-fed it knocks them off their regular feed for a time, and this is always a loss; besides, it renders the inception of disease much easier, especially the "thumps" and apoplexy. It is best to feed regularly, at stated times, and when fattening, all that they will eat up clean. They will keep healthier and thrive better than is possible by keeping feed before them all the time. It is what the animals digest and assimilate and not what amount they eat that determines the gain in proportion to the amount of food eaten.—*Dr. Galen Wilson.*

Painting Hives—The Proper Method.

Painters, says E. B. Thomas in *American Bee Journal*, usually put on all wood-work exposed to the weather what they call a "priming" coat. Many do this because they are ignorant, or were so taught. Brighter ones know better, and as one of them said to me once, "We do it to make work—we will have to paint it again much sooner."

Good architects step in and prevent this practice, and in the specification of one of the best architects of Boston, Mr. John A. Fox, this clause will be found: "All outside wood-work, as soon as put up, to be given one heavy coat of raw Calcutta linseed oil, as old as the market affords." In my own experience of many years on Government work, where only

the best work was the object, this was the course pursued.

When dovetailed hives, as usually made, are procured in the flat, all the joints of the dovetails, wherever the cleats go on the bottom board or cover, the joints of the cover and bottom-board, the whole outside of the hive which bear on other parts (such as the edges of the hive and bearings of the cover), should be given a coat of old raw linseed oil. Do not forget that the underneath part of the bottom-board, being so close to the earth, will become damp and rapidly decay unless it is oiled.

Now, after the oil has dried, put the hive together and give it a heavy coat of paint outside and on all bearings. If the oiling was thoroughly done, and your paint is thick, all joints will be filled, the ends of dovetails and cleats will be thoroughly protected, and the oil from the coat of paint will not soak into the wood, leaving the paint dry and easily rubbed off in a white powder.

The best paint to use is a mixture of white lead and white zinc. Use nothing but raw oil to mix it with. Use no dryers of any kind. The paint, when dry, should have a glossy appearance. Should you put on a "priming" coat, which is simply a very thin paint, the oil from this coat sinking into the wood would leave a great part of the paint dry on the outside, and the next coat of paint cannot properly take hold of the wood, and quickly disappears under the action of the weather.

After the paint is dry, set the hives up with covers on in the sun, some distance from the earth, and let them remain out a week, turning the hives once during

the time, in order that all sides may be thoroughly sunned. While still in the sun go over any joint that may have shown signs of opening, with some more of the paint.

In repainting hives, if the paint is not actually off the wood, one good coat of raw oil is quite as good as a coat of paint, and much cheaper.

If, when you received the hives in the flat, you had placed them for a week or so in a hot and dry room, and then oiled, dried and put the hives together in this room without exposure to the open air, the joints of the hives would have gone together more easily, and will remain tighter when exposed to the weather.

For the Maryland Farmer.

MEAT AND MILK INSPECTION.

BY A. W. CLEMENT, V.S.

The question of the purity of the meat and milk supply to our people is an important one and one to which the attention of the public can not too often or too emphatically be called. Ours is a people run mad upon the idea of law-making, but not too enthusiastic in the demand for skill in the execution of such laws. Probably no country on earth has any better laws—perhaps because no country has as many of them. A great many laws are necessary in a government based upon universal suffrage in order that officers enough may be provided to go around and keep the workers paid. Thanks to civil service and a consequent constantly increasing higher standard of morality among our politicians more attention is being paid to the framing of laws and a popular demand is being made by the public for greater skill in the

execution of such laws. The act covering the inspection of meat and milk is one which costs the tax payers of Baltimore a considerable sum of money and for which the consumers alone deserve a value received. More than that, such an inspection if not properly carried out is an imposition upon the producer and upon the retailer. The responsibility for the securing of a pure meat and milk supply rests upon the shoulders of the health department, and while I know that the chief of that department feels such responsibility keenly and has performed his work well and faithfully with the help at his disposal, I feel and I consider it a duty to the public and to my profession to say that such work could have been done much more faithfully and with much better safeguards to the public and to the producer had he at his disposal the services of men trained in the habits and diseases peculiar to animals. It is but justice to the department which is trying to serve the public faithfully and to the consumer and the producer that the city should avail itself in this age of reform of the services of men capable at any rate of being taught what is expected of them.

Nitrate of soda should be applied in the spring of the year. It may also be applied later, providing the weather is moist. It may be applied on all kinds of grain crops except peas, which can get their supply of nitrogen from the air. It should not be applied until the crops have commenced to grow, or it may pass down through the soil so quickly that the roots of the plants cannot follow it. It will then go out into the drainage water and be lost. If nitrate of soda is

applied to land from which the moisture has been exhaled, and the weather remains dry, then also the plants will not be able to get the benefit from the nitrate. Moisture is required to carry this fertilizer down into the soil in solution before the plants can take it up. It is not necessary to apply nitrate of soda to leguminous crops, such as clover, since these have power to get nitrogen from the air. It would not be wise, therefore, when soils are fairly fertile, to pay out money for a costly element of plant food so long as the plants can gather it for themselves.

HORSE DENTISTRY.

Among the great strides which have been made of late years in veterinary surgery, says the New York Recorder, none is more important than the improvements in horse dentistry. Only a few years ago the tools of an equine dentist consisted of a hammer, chisel and file. To-day the dental outfit of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons is almost as elaborate as that of a Sixth avenue dentist. Operations are performed which would have been deemed impossible fifteen years ago. In fact, almost everything is done to horses' teeth which is done on those of a human being.

Dr. Gill, the horse surgeon, says that most of the trouble in horses' teeth was due to the front incisors becoming too long. A horse's teeth are always growing, and, if not worn down by mastication, become a serious inconvenience to the animal. In a wild state the horse wears down his front teeth by grazing. When fed on oats the animal does not use its front teeth at all, but passes the oats to the back of the mouth and chews

them up with the molars, or back teeth. The front teeth in time grow so long that the mouth will not shut, and as the back teeth cannot meet, the animal cannot masticate its food and would starve unless relieved.

Under the old method the teeth were cut off by a cold chisel, and the pain inflicted on the poor brute was terrible. This operation is now performed by a very powerful pair of shears, with handles a yard long, which cut the required amount of the tooth away as easily as a hot knife cuts butter. The loud snap of the tooth is enough to send cold shivers down the back of the ordinary observer, but does not seem to bother the horse.

This operation generally requires to be performed once a year on horses which do not have any grazing. Another operation consists of filing the molar teeth. Every Spring the veterinary surgeons of the different car stables in the city hold a grand overhauling of all the horses, and file the rough edges of their teeth. The operation is technically known as "floating." Long-handled files of different kinds are provided, but the shears are used whenever practicable. Time is precious and horseflesh is cheap, so that the lengthy operation of filing is not done when cutting can take its place. With valuable horses, however, great care is taken, and their teeth are always kept in order very thoroughly.

Extraction is frequently necessary when teeth decay. The operation is simple and soon accomplished when the animal is quiet. Spirited and nervous animals require to be strapped on an operating table while a tooth is being extracted, and the manner in which this is done is

one of the most interesting operations in the hospital. The operating table is a very heavy iron pedestal, upon which hinges a strong wooden top. When it is required to operate upon a nervous or vicious horse, the animal is placed alongside the table and firmly strapped to the wooden top. He is then hobbled so that he cannot kick, and the table swung back to a horizontal position. The animal then lies prone upon its side, helpless, and in a convenient position for operating. A hypodermic injection of cocaine renders the part to be operated on insensible to pain, and the forceps are placed round the tooth. One mighty wrench and the offending molar lies on the ground.

The instruments with which this is done are enough to frighten a man with the toothache to death. They are very like the instruments of torture with which most of us are familiar, but about ten times as large. It requires a strong man to use these terrible forceps, which are about three feet long, and provided with a lever attachment to increase their power. Fortunately for the horse his teeth are not so sensitive as those of a human being. The dentine is not nearly so sensitive, nor does the nerve canal extend so near the crown of the tooth. The molar teeth, which are over an inch cross, are immensely hard and strong, and a tremendous yank is necessary to pull one out.

A horse's teeth do not often decay, but when they do the decay is very rapid. It sometimes happens that a tooth has decayed so far down that it is below the gum, and cannot be extracted by forceps. When this is so a trephine is used, and a hole bored up through the jaw to the

root of the tooth, supposing it to be in the lower jaw. A chisel is then introduced up to the root of the tooth, and a smart tap with a mallet sends the tooth flying out. The operation resembles nothing so much as knocking out a rivet in an iron girder. The reporter saw this operation performed upon a horse without the animal appearing to suffer much inconvenience. It was said by the surgeon that the wound would soon be healed and the animal be all right again. Before the advent of modern surgery he would have been shot as incurable. A horse with toothache will not eat, and soon wastes away.

One of the newest operations consists in filling a horse's tooth. The decayed part of the tooth is cut away, and an amalgam filling packed in. Rubber is also sometimes used as a filling. When a horse gets over 20 years old it begins to lose its teeth. Specially prepared food is used for old animals which are family pets or favorites, and are kept although toothless and past work. Dr. Gill said that there was no case on record of false teeth having been made for a horse. The thing is, however, not impossible, and if equine dentistry continues to advance as it has done, not improbable.

Long-continued domesticity is causing a slight degeneration in horses teeth, and may render something of the kind necessary. A horse exerts tremendous force with its powerful jaws, and an attachment for the teeth sufficiently strong to stand the strain will be a hard matter to devise.

A pasture in Texas, owned by Mr. Warsham, contains 50,000 acres, and has one line of fence twenty-three miles long.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

FARM ITEMS.

Plow deep for good continuous crops.

One oz. asparagus seed will produce about 500 plants.

Drainage is to the farm, what a foundation is to a house.

Test any new variety of seed on a small scale, before you venture a full crop.

It is stated on good authority that two-thirds of the best beef cattle are dehorned.

Plant a few fruit trees of different varieties every year, and your orchard will never be old.

The prudent dairyman does not omit to take an account of stock, and strike a balance between cost and sale price of his goods.

No animal should be required to drink water which the owner himself would refuse, and especially so if that animal is the cow from which you hope to make good butter.

For lumps on horses' knees—Take one pint of turpentine; two ounces powdered cantharide; iodine and cedar oil of each two ounces. Rub on well and heat in. Apply twice a day.

An old gardener recommends that to keep bugs off melon and squash vines, a tomato plant be set in each hill, saying that when he had followed this plan his young plants were not molested.

It is far easier to maintain the productive capacity of a farm than to restore it. To exhaust its fecundity, and then attempt its restoration by buying commercial fertilizers, is wasteful and irrational.

Never work with dull tools; they require too great an outlay of strength. The best mower we ever saw was a man who weighed only ninety-five pounds, but the secret of his success was a keen edge.

The best paying crop the farmer can raise is hay; this, as a general rule. A good grass farm admits of much and good stock, hence a large amount of manure and good crops of grain, corn and potatoes.

A good mutton sheep must first have all the food necessary to keep it in a good, healthy, and fairly fleshy condition; any

food you can induce them to eat in addition, is what pays you a profit; the more feed you can get them to eat over and above the amount necessary to keep them in good condition, the more profit you will make.

A French journal says if chloride of lime is spread on the soil, or near plants, insects and vermin will not be found near them. Butterflies will avoid all plants whose leaves have been sprinkled over with lime water.

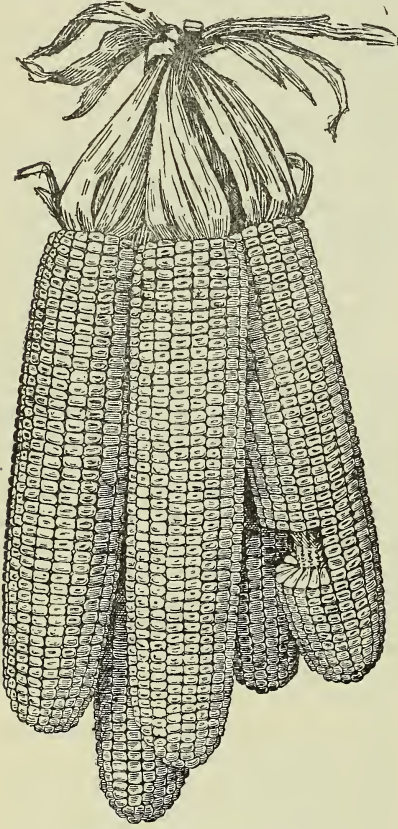
It is a mistake to think that horses at light work can be well kept entirely on hay. Colts also require some grain, and, if left to grow up on straw or hay alone, never make as good horses as those which are better cared for and allowed a grain ration as well as the more bulky food.

It is necessary that the fodder racks be cleaned out every time fresh food is put in. No other animal is more precise about the cleanliness of its food than the sheep, and it will leave the best food uneaten if it is in any way tainted. The uneaten fodder may be scattered as litter in the pens or yards.

The statement will bear often repeating that warm stables save food, and this warmth should be provided wherever cattle are kept. One of the most important among the various purposes which food serves in the animal economy is the maintenance of animal heat, and it is additional economy to preserve it by outside means.

Cattle cannot thrive their best when food is given them at any time day or night which happens to suit the convenience of the feeder. Irregular feeding disturbs and deranges the organs of digestion and assimilation, so that they fail to make the most out of the food supplied. If food is given before its regular time there is overloading, and the organs are put to work before they have recovered from the previous meal. If delayed, the animal is apt to eat too much and too rapidly; there is poor mastication and digestion, and, therefore, there is loss and harm.

This latest novelty in corn, which we illustrate below cannot fail to interest our readers, for it has many strong claims as the best field corn in existence. For eight years one of the best seed corn experts in America has been selecting and improving it until its ideal shape, size



Iowa Silver Mine Corn.

and characteristics have been established. Last spring it was offered to the Iowa Seed Co., of Des Moines, who are very prominent in the seed corn business, and after a full examination they purchased the stock for \$1,000.00. Samples were sent to about twenty-five prominent corn growers, and they unite in pronouncing

it the best corn ever offered. Stalks are of medium height, every one bearing one or two large ears. The ears are uniform in size, with very deep grain and small cob, and it matured last year in 95 days. Twenty years of it won \$95.00 in premiums at one fair, including sweepstakes over all other varieties of any color. It produces immense crops, and \$500.00 in prizes are offered this year for the largest crop grown on one acre. Competition is open to all and some of our readers should secure the prize. Drop a postal to the Iowa Seed Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, asking for full particulars and a copy of their large illustrated catalogue which will be mailed to you free provided you mention this paper.

"Abundance."

A pamphlet published under the above title by the Armour Fertilizer Works of Chicago, has been received at this office. By effective illustrations, and still more effective statistics of actual results, it sets forth in a convincing manner the great advantages obtained from the use of the various fertilizing agents manufactured by this firm.

The superiority of the Armour Fertilizers is due to their production upon scientific principles, based upon an understanding of the chemistry of vegetable life. The aim has been to prepare "plant foods" for the particular crops whose growth is to be assisted. Such results as have been procured by actual field tests, though astonishing, are but the natural consequence of the application of the well known principles governing vegetable growth.

We have just received the January issue of *The Coil Spring Hustler*, and find it full of interesting matter pertaining to fencing. If any of our readers are not receiving that paper a copy will be mailed them gratuitously by addressing the Page Fence Co., Adrian, M

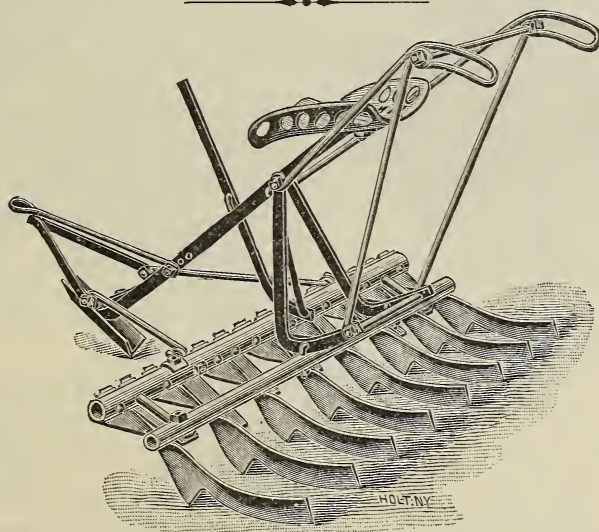
**THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR
and Dixie Farmer.**

This old "stand-by" of Southern Agriculture completes its fifty-fourth year of continuous publication with the issue of this month. It has given faithful service to its numerous subscribers during all this period, and it has never been better equipped for faithful service than it is at this present time. It should receive thousands of new subscribers to celebrate the commencement of its 55th year. It is worthy of them. And the Editor of the Maryland Farmer would send greetings and good wishes to its co temporary in Atlanta, and we hope it will grow and flourish until its name shall be a household word in every village and hamlet of

the South, and that its every issue may be found in every farmer's home on that shelf where he keeps his most esteemed treasures.

The New Fountain Hotel.

Visitors to Baltimore will find the new Fountain Hotel, situated on Pratt St., close to Light St. Wharf, a convenient and comfortable place to stop at. They will find the proprietor, Mr. Bernard Reilly, a pleasant, courteous gentleman, who is always ready to do anything in his power to promote the comfort of his guests. All the delicacies of the season, with the best imported wines and liquors, await your order. The house has sixty bedrooms, and is fitted up with electric bells, electric lights, steam heaters, and all modern improvements, whilst the terms are moderate. See advertisement.



THE ACME HARROW.

We illustrate above the Acme Harrow, one horse, especially adapted to the light soils of the Eastern Shore and our Southern counties, as well as very large portions of all our Southern States. We have chosen the one horse harrow, because it does just the work needed in pulverising the fields and making an ex-

cellent seed-bed on these light soils. The 2-horse and 4-horse Acmes, are more powerful harrows, and do the work on the heaviest soils with the greatest facility. These are the finest implements on the market. Address, Duane H. Nash, Millington, N. Jersey, for catalogue and further particulars.

For the Maryland Farmer,
**GRAFTED PARAGON CHESTNUT
 TREE.**

BY JOSEPH L. LOVETT, EMILIE, PA.

Upwards of \$2,000,000 worth of nuts, mostly chestnuts, are imported annually into the United States, yet chestnuts are selling at as much per bushel at this time as they did during the war. At present prices there is no more inviting field in all horticulture than the growing of these improved chestnuts.

At this time when the prices of many



farm products are verging on the cost of production, and some going far below it, improved chestnuts not only yield a large profit to the grower, but sometimes make returns that seem fabulous; a grove once planted is a source of great revenue for generations. I own a farm of 140 acres of land and have near 1,000 grafted paragon chestnut trees six years old on the farm. Some of the trees bore from 6 to 8 qts. of nuts per tree this fall; this grove of chestnuts will yield more revenue for the year 1895 than all the rest of the farm.

Large tracts of land suitable for this crop can be bought at five dollars per acre. Much has been written on the subject "how to keep the boys upon the farm," the problem would be solved could the farm be made profitable. With twenty acres of improved chestnut trees, in bearing, the strife among the boys would be not who will go to the city but who will stay on the farm. The cut represents a tree, five years old, exhibited at Trenton, New Jersey Inter-State Fair, Fall of 1895, containing about 350 burs.

High Grade Fertilizers.

Probably no fertilizers yet introduced have won such high encomiums from those who have been benefitted by using them as the "High Grade" "Bos" and "Penmar" fertilizers introduced some years ago by Messrs. Wm. Davison & Co., Fertilizer Manufacturers and Dealers, 18 Firemen's Insurance Co. Building, Baltimore. Composed entirely of the best organic ingredients these fertilizers, like Peruvian guano, are adapted to suit any soil and their success has been truly marvellous. Address Messrs. Wm. Davison & Co., Fertilizer Merchants, 18 Firemen's Insurance Building, Baltimore, for complete particulars. Messrs. Davison supply the materials for those who wish to mix their own formula.

The National Feed Box.

Any one who has had an opportunity of observing horses feed knows that some of them waste half as much as they eat, whilst all waste a good deal. The standard feed box entirely obviates all waste, and by its use every particle of food is consumed. It is claimed horses can be kept in the best condition for five dollars and ten cents per month. This is no hearsay evidence, but is backed up by testimonials from the Standard Oil Co, Bingham & Co., Wise Bros., George Gunther's Brewery Co., and hundreds of others who are using the feed box, which is manufactured solely by the National Manufacturing Co., 700 E. Monument St.

THE "OCEAN CITY."

We give an illustration of a Strawberry grown on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, received from Messrs. J. G. Harrison & Sons, Berlin Nurseries, Berlin, Md., which has received many and very high commendations from both shippers and consumers. The account of its discovery, as set forth by the Berlin Nursery firm, is as follows :

a vigorous plant, large, broad, green leaf, and such wonderfully large and solid berries of excellent flavor and a rich golden color, ripening all over. In August the plant was removed to another field to itself. The plant put out new runners and the next season the old plant was allowed to fruit and the new ones transplanted, and so on until there were enough berries to ship. For four years



OCEAN CITY

Ocean City (Perfect).—Ten years ago a neighbor had the pure Wilson Albany and Sharpless strawberries. After fruiting them two or three years, his colored man (Jake), while crossing the patch about the last of the picking season found one hill to itself that was distinct. He said, "Boss, me has found something me wants you to see." "What is it, Jake?" "Come see, boss, one of the greatest ber- rise on earth." His boss went and found

the berries have sold from 3 to 8 cents more per quart in Boston and New York markets over all other varieties shipped the same day. The writer has taken special care to look after the fruit and account sales and they can be produced. Its bearing qua'tities are enormous. On one field of five acres this season over 10,000 quarts were picked at one picking, and averaging the field for the season 8,000 quarts per acre.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

INTERESTING ITEMS.

The Empress of Austria is making a collection of cows.

The New York Police force costs the city about \$7,000,000 per an.

One hundred and sixty plows started in a row in a recent plowing match at Dartford, England.

Wilhelmina, the girl Queen of the Netherlands, is one of Queen Victoria's most constant correspondents,

Sarah Bernhardt stopped at the Hoffman House in New York and insisted on settling her bills nightly.

Jay Gould's estate is the largest individual owner of Southern pine. Its holdings amount to 200,000 acres in Louisiana.

Preparations are in progress in Glasgow University for celebrating Lord Kelvin's fifty years' connection with that body.

The real estate investments of U. S. Grant, Jr., in San Diego, Cal., during the past year have aggregated some \$400,000.

An ordinance has been passed in Williams, Ark., prohibiting women from wearing the knickerbocker costume on the street.

The young Duke of Marlborough has recently invested \$75,000 of his easily acquired American money in London real estate.

There was a man in Beatrice, Neb., who was deaf in one ear. He wore a handkerchief blessed by Schlatter, and now the other ear is deaf too.

The Queen of Madagascar was brought up in poverty in an unknown village by a country butcher, her uncle, who sold to peasants third-grade meats.

The Order of Cincinnati of Philadelphia will erect a monument to the memory of Geo. Washington at the Green St. entrance of the park, costing over \$250,000.

Artificial teeth made of Porcelain were in use as far back as 1771. They first made their appearance in Paris. They were expensive, too, in those days, a full set was worth \$1,000.

The longest distance that a shot has been fired is a few yards over fifteen miles,

which was the range of Krupp's 130 ton steel gun, firing a shot weighing 2,600 pounds. The gun cost \$195,000, and each projectile \$4,750.

Search is being made in the subterranean rooms of the great Kremlin of Moscow, for the famous library of Ivan IV., surnamed "The Terrible." Eight hundred famous, but lost, manuscripts are supposed to be hidden there.

The Philadelphia Ledger says, The announcement that a bacillus has been discovered which will destroy rats and mice by wholesale inspires the hope that some day the introduction of a mosquitocidal microbe will make life worth living in New Jersey.

John T. Mason, in St. Louis Republic, arrives at the conclusion from mathematical reasoning, that Adam was sixty-five feet tall. That the human race will be extinct in four hundred and fifty years, and that Noah at his maturity was sixty-seven feet high and weighed 1,375 lbs.

Two Sicilian scientists, says Popular Science News, Grassi and Rovelli, have recently discovered that the housefly is the intermediate host of a species of tape worm which does much harm among chickens. The chickens eat flies whose bodies contain the larvæ of the tape worm.

The Russian Ministry of Public Instruction has decided to establish mining schools on a large scale in the mining districts, especially in the province of Ekaterineslav. The school will cover all branches of the subject, and the idea will be followed up to a considerable development if the results are sufficiently encouraging.

The number of horses killed for consumption as food in Paris last year was 23,186, this being exclusive of 43 mules and 382 donkeys. The total weight of meat sold was 5,130 tons and this was sold at 186 shops or stalls, which are not allowed to sell any other kind of meat. The maximum price ranged from 18 cents a pound for the fillet to 4 cents a pound for the necks and lower ribs. About one-third of the meat sold was to make sausages.

Eggs to be Tested by Cathode Rays.
Other Purposes for which they may be used.

Commission and egg dealers have found a new use for cathode rays, in the candling of eggs. They claim they can detect any bad stock at a good deal less trouble than by the old method of candling.

Butter men say they can detect any streaks of whey in tubs of creamery by their use, and shippers are thinking strongly of using them to read the quotations of the "fly-by-night." Commission firms who are so anxious for shipments, and those that are so unfortunate as to be caught by the bogus concerns will use them to discover the returns for their consignments. On the whole, it seems cathode rays are to be a most helpful invention.—*American Creamery.*

For The Maryland Farmer.

A PREMIUM CORN.

Owing to the drouth that prevailed during the season of 1895, the corn crop in Michigan was considerably under the average yield. Farmers as a rule are not careful enough in their selection and care of corn for seed, many practice storing their seed corn in an open corn bin; the germ of corn being porous absorbs moisture, and being subject to sudden thawing and freezing during winter the germ is partially or wholly destroyed, and the chances of its growing under the most favorable circumstances are very limited. Indeed, the best corn should be saved for seed while husking, and placed in a dry room, and fire-dried. Such seed will always germinate. The best field corn I know of, is the Early Favorite Pedigree Corn. The peculiar point of merit claimed for this corn is its superior feeding quality; and it has

always received the most cordial endorsements as a valuable field corn. The large number of premiums it has taken at all the leading fairs in the United States proves it to be a very superior variety of corn. It took the highest award at the World's Fair in Chicago, when it had several hundred entries from 15 different States to compete against. It is an early sort of a deep orange color, kernels deep and closely set, has a very small cob, and is an immense yielder. It makes fine meal when ground, very sweet and nutritious; it is a pure and distinct variety and cannot be fully appreciated until the large yield of corn to the small percentage of cob is noted.

If any of the readers of the Maryland Farmer would like to test a sample of this corn I will send a sample package by mail for a couple of stamps for postage.

L. STAPLES.

Grand Rapids, Kent Co., Mich.

Poultry in California.

For the year ending Nov. 30, 1895, says the San Francisco Chronicle, importations of Eastern Eggs into California amounted to 1,817,940 dozen, all shipped during the late summer and autumn months. Importations of poultry continue more or less through the year and Eastern poultry commands the highest figures in the market. Eastern eggs thus shipped pay their producers from six to nine cents per dozen, with freight at four cents. The freight on Eastern poultry is about \$1.25 per dozen. The demand for white eggs has led to local breeding of the smaller fowls which produce them, and the hold which the Eastern poultry has on the market is due to its larger size, which better suits the

needs of hotels, restaurants and boarding houses. The caterer, with a dressed chicken weighing four pounds, which can be served in four pieces, is not obliged to buy as many fowls as he is where they are small. Eastern poultry shippers take advantage of this fact and ship to the California market, a distance of 2,000 miles, three or four carloads per week at a profit. Local poultry raisers are advised to dispose of their small breeds and procure larger stock, when they will find a ready market for all they can produce.

For the Maryland Farmer.

USE OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL WORDS.

BY A. E. ACWORTH.

A man who wishes to be understood by his readers, or his audience, will scrupulously endeavor to adapt his language to their capacities. But there are words, which, from their expressiveness, he will use, although not found outside of a good dictionary.

The Bible is regarded as a classic from its use of rich, racy, sonorous Anglo-Saxon. We refer to King James' version, as it is usually styled. But the Catholic version, used by so many thousands, nay millions, is full of words and phrases purely technical, if not scientific.

Shakespeare is on every one's lips that would be considered fairly well read, yet his pages "bristle" with words purely *local*, and no one thinks it a hardship, or much of an annoyance, to turn to the list of such words with their meaning to be found in all good editions of his works.

Few men use more than 10,000 words either in their writings, or speeches, yet one or more of the spellers in use in many schools contain nearly twice as many.

Dr. Johnson's dictionary was considered a model one in its day, but that must be considered a mere "horn book" when compared with the *Standard Dictionary*, or with an improved Webster with their 100,000 and more words.

Science has broadened the domain of all machinery; and the engineer of Fulton's steamboat would not know the names of half the machinery of a modern one, and be "at sea" with an electrical one.

Magazine writers are full of new words and phrases, and now our best newspapers are fast "catching on."

Experiment stations and farms were unknown to the Jamestown and Plymouth Rock settlers, but who will say they are useless at the present day.

When farms were larger they required more horses and cattle to carry them on, and gave enough manure to keep up the fertility of the soil fairly well.

Now, with improved implements and smaller farms this is simply impossible, and the chemist is called on to make good their deficiency by fertilizers.

And it is safe to say that our literary men are piling up libraries, dictionaries of all kinds, all sorts of books as *tools* to aid them in their literary work, and it is safe to say that these men make as constant use of their dictionaries as the practising lawyer does of his digests and reports.

We profess to be a Christian people, yet nowhere is there more demand for a knowledge of Hebrew, Greek and their cognate languages on the part of the preachers than now.

The time has not been passed long when to speak and write Latin put a man into communication with the learned

everywhere.

Milton, who wrote *Paradise Lost*, a book unsurpassed in many ways, was Latin secretary to Cromwell.

There is too much of a tendency on the part of college graduates to lay aside their classics when they leave college to the sad detriment of their character; but these "bristling 'ologies" will keep them up to their work, and make dictionaries as useful as when they "thumbed" them to construe Homer, or Oedipus Syranus.

The truth is that dictionaries of all sorts are the best investments to put in our homes, and he who uses them oftenest will get a lot of information at the least cost of time, not otherwise obtainable.

A master of his profession is known by the way he uses words like him who reads the bible. His use of them will be natural, not pedantic.

A man deeply interested in a subject will not be appalled by a few words he fails to catch the meaning of. On the other hand the mere exercise of looking them up will stir up his brain and give him a relish for reading.

We know of nothing more stimulating than an article "bristling" with new words, or old words with new combinations. Every new word put into agriculture is a lesson to the outside world that it is a science, more than how to run a straight furrow, and that to scatter two bushels of wheat evenly over an acre of land requires the best of judgment.

If our schools of 20 or 30 years ago had been as "bristling with 'ologies" as now, we elders, who have started with three R's, would not think their use so strange.

In conclusion, teach or have taught to

your children, brother farmers, the use of such words as will convey to outsiders the knowledge that farming is the sum of all sciences, and not a mere occupation. Then, and not until then, will you be respected by all.

Paris Green.

It is estimated that more than two thousand tons of Paris green, says the *Scientific American*, are annually used as an insecticide in the United States, since it is the most rapid and effective of the arsenical preparations used for this purpose. The chief difficulty in using it is the readiness with which it settles to the bottom of the tank of spraying apparatus. This is because it is less finely divided than London purple—a point in which the latter compound has a certain advantage. In the last number of *Insect Life*, Dr. C. L. Marlatt explains that there is no reason for this coarseness of grain in Paris green, except that the market has demanded a dark colored article, and the darker color is due to the larger size of the crystals. Paris green would be much more satisfactory as an insecticide if it were reduced to a fine powder, but it would then lose its intensity of color and become whitish, which, in popular estimation, would indicate adulteration. The fact is that the manufacturer who for years controlled the market did so because he had discovered a method of crystalizing the product in unusually large particles, which were, therefore, very deeply colored. Of course, it was less valuable in this form, and yet the dark green large-sized crystals were more difficult to manufacture and more expensive, and the country went on using this for years,

although a more effective poison could have been made for less money. In testing Paris green when reduced to fine power, Dr. Marlatt found that it remained in suspension three times as long as the ordinary product did, while, undoubtedly, the fineness in division made it more effective against insects. The last step in the process of manufacturing Paris green is the combination with acetic acid. When, however, this acid is omitted, an impalpable powder, instead of a crystalline product, is secured, and this will remain in suspension almost perfectly for many hours. Experiments are now in progress to ascertain whether this can be used as a substitute for Paris green, to which it is so superior in fineness, while it costs only half as much.

EAT BUTTER.

The Advice Given by an Eminent
Medical Authority.

In company with a number of brother practitioners at dinner the other day, Dr. William Judkins, while the subject of tuberculosis was being discussed, advanced the following unique theory :

"No dietetic reform would, I believe, be more conducive to improved health among children, and especially to the prevention of tuberculosis, than an increase in the consumption of butter. Our children are trained to take butter with great restraint, and are told that it is greedy and extravagant to eat much of it. It is regarded as a luxury and as giving a relish to bread rather than as in itself an important article of food.

"Even in the private families of the wealthier classes these rules prevail at table, and at schools and public boarding establishments they receive strong reinforcements from economical motives.

Minute allowances of butter are served out to those who would gladly consume five times the quantity.

"Where the house income makes this a matter of necessity there is little more to be said than that it is often a costly economy. Enfeebled health may entail a far heavier expense than a more liberal breakfast table would have done. Cod liver oil costs more than butter, and it is, besides, often not resorted to until too late.

"Instead of restricting a child's consumption of butter, I would encourage it. Let the limit be the power of digestion and the tendency to biliousness. Most children may be allowed to follow their own inclinations, and will not take more than is good for them. The butter should be of the best, and taken cold."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A curious feature of rustic scenery in most parts of Egypt is the multitude of pigeon-houses attached to almost every village and to the suburbs of towns ; the agriculturists being led to cherish the breeding of these familiar birds, in great number, for the production of a most valuable manure, which is almost identical with guano. Pyramids of cones of dried mud, surmounted by domes pierced with a number of deep cavities like the cells of a bee-hive, are built for their special accommodation ; and they are permitted freely to pick up their food in the neighboring fields of grain. It must be presumed that they pay their cost, if not by adding to the native fertility of the soil, at least by the sale of them, now and then, in the city markets, where poultry of all kinds fetch a tolerable price.

The Secret of Raising Early Lambs.

Raising early lambs is proving a profitable industry to those who understand it. The earlier lambs can be sold in the large city markets, the higher the price. The Cornell experiment station has made a test of various breeds for early lamb raising extending over several years. It finds that the Dorset Horn sheep breed earlier and fatten better lambs than the Shropshires. Other things being equal, the Dorset ewes give the most milk and breed earliest in the season. There is practically no difference between beets and ensilage as a succulent food for ewes rearing early lambs. As a coarse fodder for the ewes and also for the lambs, there is nothing better than good clover hay. In fact, this is one of the essentials to success in early lamb raising. As a rule ewes respond more liberally to forced feed for milk production the second year than they do the first, but should not be forced for milk production until the lambs are a few days old. The market early in the season does not require so large lambs as the late market. The best early market commences as soon as the holiday poultry is out of the way, usually about the middle of January in New York City. Dorsets may be slaughtered at a somewhat younger age than Shropshires and yet will dress a little heavier. There is no particular difference between these two breeds in loss of weight by dressing, the shrinkage being 12 to 13 per cent. The price paid in the New York market for fancy lambs varies from 30c. down to 10c. per pound, according to quality and appearance. Early lambs are usually sold by the head, at \$10 down to \$5 or less for carcasses weighing 30 to 40

pounds, until southern or Tennessee lambs come to market, when the lambs are sold by the pound. The exact time at which this occurs varies from year to year. Sometimes the early lamb market continues up to the last of April or even the first part of May.—*Dorset Courier*.

Mercury is the heaviest liquid.

Satinwood weighs 5531 lb. to the cubic foot.

The strongest fortress in the world is Gibraltar.

Brazil grows half the coffee crop of the world.

In Hamburg the authorities tax a dog according to its size.

The Croton aqueduct of New York is thirty eight miles long.

Over 50,000 distinct vegetable species are known to botanists.

The largest ocean is the Pacific, whose area is 70,000,000 square miles.

Rice is indigenous to China. It was well known in that country 2800 B.C.

The number of eggs annually imported into Great Britain exceeds 500,000,000.

The grape is found in all parts of the world, and it is mentioned in the Bible, B.C. 3500.

The engine of an express train consumes 12 gallons of water for each mile travelled.

The fig is universal in all tropical climes. Its leaves are mentioned in the Bible, B.C. 4000.

Many kinds of beetles have two eyes on each side of the head—one superior, and one inferior.

In Norway the horses are broken in by women. They make pets of them first, feeding the colts out of their own hands, and teaching them to follow them.

Heavy Seeding Oats.

Lodging of oats is due to the imperfect development of the tissues of the stem, and this is the result of an insufficient exposure to sunlight in consequence of the plants being too close together. The greatest exposure will doubtless be secured by moderately thin sowing. It is usually considered that the quantity of seed per acre should vary with the condition of the land and the time of sowing, a great quantity being sown when the land is in poor condition, and when the season is late. A greater quantity of seed is required on poor land, as the oats do not "stool out" so well, and in a late season it is necessary to increase the amount in order to hasten the harvest, as, where the land is thinly sown, the "stooling" process is liable to be carried on for too long a time, making the harvesting late. In England, as high as eight bushels per acre of oats are often sown, in other year-tests that quantity of seed yielding an average of 43 bushels per acre; six bushels 53; and four bushels seeding 56 bushels per acre, other things being equal. In America, four bushels per acre is usually considered heavy seeding for oats, and one and one-half to two bushels is the amount usually sown.

Ellwanger, The Fruit-Grower.
*An Instructive Biographical Sketch of a
 Successful Man.*

How were these numerous varieties of the several species of fruits produced? Nearly sixty years ago George Ellwanger, a young German, came to Rochester with small capital besides what was wrapped up in his physical, mental and moral constitution—ambition, courage, zeal, patience and perseverance and some acquaintance with the nursery business, says the New York Tribune. One of his

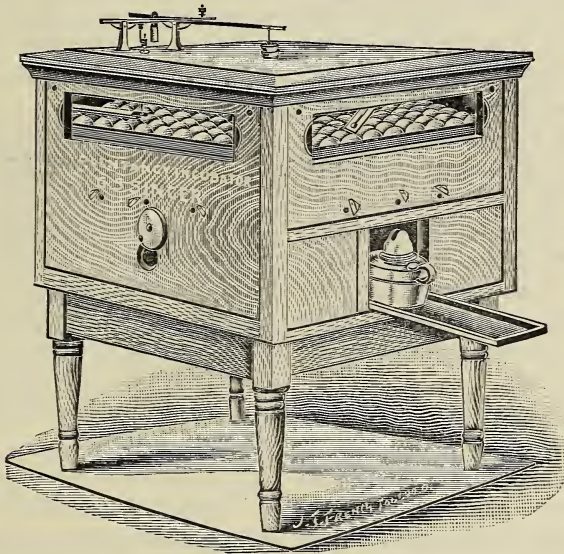
first movements upon getting possession of some land was to plant specimen orchards of the leading fruits grown in this latitude, both in the Old World and in the New. His list of apples and pears were numbered by hundreds each, and those of plums and peaches were large. Soon afterward he was joined by Patrick Barry, and the firm soon became world-wide in reputation. When the fruit came into bearing, only those of superior merit, that appeared adapted to this climate, were propagated. The remainder are retained as specimens of their kind, to be examined, perhaps crossed for seedlings, but are not grafted or budded upon nursery stock for the trade. Of the great number of varieties growing upon their grounds, quite limited numbers appear upon their catalogues. Mr. Ellwanger has frequently remarked to me that he considered those specimen orchards the best investment he ever made. It is that the public may properly appreciate what those labors have done for the encouragement of fruit growing and the education of fruit growers in this country that this is written. The firm has not only tested all kinds of fruits, but has also shown in its grounds how fruits should be grown. No matter how unfavorable the season, even when ordinary farmers may have failed to grow enough fruit for their own use, this enterprising firm turns up at the exhibitions with a fine display of fruits.

Mr. Willis Whinery, of Salem, O., whose advertisement appears in this number, photographs his swine for his customers before they purchase, which would seem to be a mark of progress. We understand, also, that he has commenced the publication of a small paper called the "Swine Advocate."

The Valuable Dogwood.

Dogwood wands make excellent whipstocks and are used in some of the best whips. They are cut sometimes by coachmen in the suburbs and sent to town to be dressed and made up into whips. The stocks made of this wood are notable for their ornamental knobs at regular intervals, which are the truncated and rounded branches. These are imitated in some other whipstocks, but the imitation is a cause of weakness. The dogwood stocks are extremely tough and elastic, being comparably in elasticity with whalebone. The wood is used

for butchers' skewers, and some philologists conjecture that the first syllable of the name is a corruption of "dag," meaning a spine or dagger. Dogwood, being particularly free from silex, is used by watchmakers and opticians in cleaning watches and lenses. The American woodworker adds: Bitter bark of the dogwood is used as a substitute for the Peruvian quinine tree. Dogwood is notably of slow growth, and in all thickly peopled regions the tree is recklessly despoiled for the sake of its blossoms, so that the supply of the wood for commercial purposes is not large.

**THE IMPROVED OLENTANGY INCUBATOR.**

This machine is equipped with an automatic double lever regulator which works to perfection. The Olentangy Incubators and Brooders are well made and finely finished; they are not cumbersome, being very compact, extremely simple, easily understood and cared for, safe and durable. The Improved Olen-

tangy with its new Regulator will do good work in the hands of any poultry raiser. The great value of these Incubators has been fully established. For further particulars send 4 cents in stamps for Catalogue to Geo. S. Singer, Cardington, Ohio.

Smallest Oxen on Earth.

One of the greatest curiosities among the domesticated animals of Ceylon is a breed of cattle known to the zoologists as the "sacred running ox." They are the dwarfs of the whole ox family, the largest specimens of the species never exceeding thirty inches in height. One sent to the marquis of Canterbury in the year 1891, which is still living and is believed to be somewhere near 10 years of age, is now twenty-one inches high and weighs but 109½ pounds. In Ceylon they are used for quick trips across country with express matter and other light loads and it is said that four of them can pull a driver of a two-wheeled cart and a 200 pound load of miscellaneous matter sixty to seventy miles a day. They keep up a constant swing-trot or run, and have been known to travel 100 miles in a day and night without either food or water. No one knows anything concerning the origin of this peculiar breed of miniature cattle. They have been known on the island of Ceylon and in other Buddhistic countries for more than 1,000 years.

One story told on account of their origin is to the effect that they were originally cattle of the ordinary height and bulk; that a Buddhistic priest was once imprisoned in a stone building, one half of which was used as a cattle stable. During the night he managed to dislodge one of the stones in his prison walls. The stone in question was exactly two and a half feet square. It was almost daylight when the apostle of Buddha felt the air through the opening he had made and he realized that he was all but free. He knew that he would be unable to get out of the enemy's country on foot, so he prayed that he might be provided with a

beast of burden that would safely carry him to the homes of the followers of Buddha. No sooner had he done this than one of the large oxen which had been quietly feeding in a stall at his side walked leisurely to the thirty-inch square opening and miraculously passed through it. The priest followed and mounted the now sacredly dwarfed beast and was soon safe in his own country. Since that time, so the story goes, there has been a breed of "sacred running oxen" in Ceylon, which never grow too tall to pass through an opening the size of that made in the prison wall by Buddha's representative on the night when he miraculously escaped on the back of the first famous dwarfed ox.—*Pearson's Weekly*.

A Small Tree,

The midget of the whole tree family is the Greenland birch, says the Lumber Trade Journal. It is a perfect tree in every sense of that term, and lives its allotted number of years (from 75 to 130 years) just as other species of the great birch family do, although its height, under the most favorable conditions, seldom exceeds ten inches.

The gnat is provided with a regular set of lancets and a cupping glass, from which the air may be withdrawn.

Exposure to sunlight is one of the best disinfectants of clothing known. The light passing through glass will not do.

It is said in England that families living in the country have 8 per cent more children than those that live in town.

The cheeks become pale from fear because the mental emotion diminishes the action of the heart and lungs, and so impedes the circulation.

For the Maryland Farmer.

IMPROVEMENT IN STRAWBERRY VARIETIES.

BY O. W. BLACKNALL.

In no fruit has the improvement been as great and as rapid as in the strawberry. The best new varieties excel the best old ones in size, attractiveness of color, and capacity to stand drought, both during plant growth and in the ripening season. Excepting the old Crescent they also excel in productiveness. But a drought at fruiting time which would cut off the Crescent, has little or no effect on the *best* new kinds, and year by year they will average as large a yield.

The most productive of these is the Parker Earle. But it succeeds only on very rich soil and lacks firmness for very distant shipment.

Lady Thompson has created the greatest stir owing to the high prices it commands in Northern markets and the money that has been made on it. Fruited on young plants, I found the berry to be round and large. It stood drought best of all the hundred varieties I grow. So far it is great.

Greenville is the largest productive berry. Woolverton is the firmest large berry.

Woolverton, Tennessee Prolific and Gandy Belle, are the best pollenizers for large pistillate varieties. Haverland is a grand pistillate, but too soft to ship far.

Enormous, Mary, Holland, Splendid and Beecher are reliably reported to be of the largest size.—Not fruited here yet. Warfield will not pay South. Beder Wood is an excellent early variety.

Kittrell, N. C.

The Baltimore Nurseries.

We cannot impress too strongly on our readers the necessity of being early in their orders for nursery stock. The Franklin Davis Nursery Co., whose offices are at the cor. of Baltimore and Paca Sts., Baltimore, undoubtedly does by far the largest business in Maryland. The superiority of the stock they raise ensures this, and this very fact crowds them with orders to such an extent, when right in the season, that customers have necessarily to wait at that time. Therefore, we say, send in your orders early, and you will get promptly supplied, and get your planting done in season. Whether of apples, peaches, pears, cherries, ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, or what not, The Franklin Davis Nursery Co. keep but the best kinds, of all varieties.

Try Silver King, Mr. Farmer.

With Oats at 206 bu., Corn 240 bu. Teosinte 100 tons, Potatoes 1200 bu., and Silver King Barley 116 bu. per acre, Where will yields stop? We'll tell you this: The John A. Salzer Seed Co. are creating new cereals. Above yields are facts to-day and they say in ten years their new varieties, now in progress, will surely increase above yield 50 per cent. If Salzer says so, it's so. The Silver King Barley is marvelous!

If you will cut this out and send it with 10c. postage to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., you will receive their mammoth catalogue and ten packages grasses and grains, including Silver King Barley.

HONEST SEEDS

**Seeds
Prices
Catalogue.**

Write for it To-day.

HOLMES & MacKUBBIN,

SEEDSMEN,
HARRISBURG, PA.

FREE.

Name paper and receive pkt. seeds free.

Stable Manure for Rhubarb.

It is an old-fashioned practice to put a barrel, with both heads out, over rhubarb and pile around it great heaps of stable manure in such amounts that it will not freeze through in quite cold weather, and in warm weather will have more or less fermentation. Undoubtedly some ammonia is liberated in this way, and as the spring rains soak through the manure they carry this ammonia into the soil, making a very vigorous and early growth. This would be all the better probably if nitrate of soda were sprinkled on the soil inside the barrel.

The rhubarb plant makes an immense leaf growth, and it is a very gross feeder. The soil cannot be made too rich for it, and especially early in the spring, when the development of nitrogen either in manure or in the soil goes on very slowly. Those who can get rhubarb to market a few days earlier than their neighbors can get much better prices for it. Late in the season the price is always so low that the crop pays little for the labor required in marketing it and for the exhaustion of soil which its growth causes.—*American Cultivator*.

Baltimore Business Directory

- Accountant.** Expert Accountant.
Wm. F. Rogers, 323 N. Charles St.
- Agricultural Implements, Seeds, etc.** Griffith & Lytle, 516 Enso Street.
- Attorney at Law,** Broker in Business Opportunities
G. W. Hume Craig, 319 Law Bld'g
- Auctioneers & Commis'n Mer's.** Merryman & Paterson, 11 S. Charles
- Baltimore Transfer Co.,** 205 E. Baltimore St., Passenger, baggage & Freight
- Business College** School of Shorthand. Typewriting. C. E. Banett, 102 N. Charles
- Barber's Supplies.** (Largest House South.)
M. Trego & Co., 415 E. Baltimore
- S. L. Lamberd Co.,** Agricult'l Implements, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c. 124 Light St.,
- Grain Drills.** Empire Drill Company, W. H. Brown, Manager. 404 S. Eutaw Street.
- Grain Drills.** Bickford & Huffman Co., B. G. Thomas, Mgr., 408 S. Eutaw St.
- Carriage Builders,** Martin L. McCormick & Bro. Madison and Foundry Aves.
- Chemicals & Fertilizers.** R. J. Hollingsworth, M'frs' Agent. 102 S. Charles St.
- Mass. Benefit Ass'n,** P. L. Perkins, General Agent, Fidelity building.
- Engineers & Machinists.** C. L. Gwinn & Co., 709 E. Fayette Street.
- General Directors,** Wm. J. Ticker & Sons, (Hacks Supplied.) 221 S. Eutaw Street
- Cole's Hotel,** Newly Furnished. Rates Moderate
Stables. N. W. Cor. Hillen & Forest Sts
- Carrollton Hotel.** Rates, according to location of Rooms, \$2.50 to \$4.00 per day.
- Maltby House.** American and European Plan.
Pratt Street, near Charles.
- Hatter.** James E. Connolly.
S. W. Cor. Eutaw and Saratoga Sts.
- House and Sign Painters,** Pole & Wilson, Sharp and Barnett Sts.
- House and Sign Painters** Phillip Endlich,
201 E. Saratoga St.
- Leather & Shoe Findings.** J. A. McCambridge & Co.
118 S. Calvert St.
- Lumber Dealers.** Thos. Matthews & Son,
Canton Avenue & Albemarle St
- Patent Fire Pots.** Blow Pipes, Burners, &c.
The Hull M'fg Co., 800 E. Pratt.
- Pattern & Model Makers,** Leach & Orem,
210 N. Holliday St.
- Plummer and Gas Fitter,** J. M. Foster,
100 Clay St., cor. Liberty.
- Printers Rollers & Roller Gum,** J. E. Norman & Co.
421 Exchange Pl.
- Sails, Awnings, Tents and Hay covers.** (Old canvas)
Stevenson & McGee, 212 Light
- Sample Trunks & Cases.** L. Gram, Manufacturer & Repairer, 7 N. Sharp St
- veterinarian.** Wm. Dougherty, D. V. S. Graduate of Veterinary Medicine. 1095 Cathedra

MARYLAND FARMER,

H. R. WALWORTH, Editor.

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Always give the name of the post office to which your Magazine is sent.

CONTRIBUTIONS:—All are cordially invited to express their opinions on any subject, give helpful talks to the inexperienced, and ask questions in any department.

All letters should be addressed,

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210 E. LEXINGTON ST.,

Correspondents are specially requested to write their communications on separate slips of paper and only on one side, signing name and address.

Advertising rates sent on application.

Entered as second class matter at Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

3rd Month. MARCH. 31 Days

PHASES OF THE MOON.

	D. H. M.		D. H. M.
Last Quar.	6 6 28.9 A.M.	First Quar.	22 6 56.7 A.M.
New Moon	14 5 47.9 A.M.	Full Moon	29 0 21.5 A.M.
Perigee	14 8 P.M.	Apogee	28 6 P.M.

Fixed and Movable Festivals.

St. Patrick's Day, March 17.
Palm Sunday, " 29.

In March much snow
To plants and trees much woe.

EXCITEMENTS.

The political excitements which have commanded the attention of our people in State and Nation, are worthy a passing mention.

Assessment.

Farmers have demanded and expected a thorough re-assessment of property in our State, which should do away with all exemptions and bring taxation upon the basis of justice. When an exemption is made, it is precisely the same as if the State made a present to the exempted party of as many dollars, as the tax would have amounted to if levied and enforced. For example: If you had a manufacturing plant of \$100,000 and it was exempted from taxation in Baltimore, where the tax rate we will suppose is \$2.00 on the

hundred, it would be a gift to you of \$2,000, just as much so as if the money had been taken from the general treasury and given you. If a church is valued at \$5,000, it is a gift of \$100.00 to that church. If a college is value at \$50,000, it is a gift of \$1,000 to that college. We take the sums at random, just to show the principle of the exemption. When we come to other phases of the subject, it is in every case the same: The exemption is so much money given to the party, who is favored to that extent.

And where does the money come from to pay these favored ones? It comes from those who are forced to pay the additional taxes which these exemptions make necessary. And we know that the farmers have no exemptions in any shape, and they must foot these bills, which the favored ones escape. The farmers see this fact very plainly and have resolved that it shall be remedied. They have sent parties to the legislature year after year to have this righted, and they will "keep at it" until they get what they want.

War-like Words.

Congress is full of war-like vaporings, and were it not so serious a matter, it would provoke one to smile. Farmers do not ask for complications likely to

produce "war and rumors of war." While they are a sympathetic class, and may be toned up to almost any pitch, by the skillful, they naturally prefer a peaceful solution of all international problems. Venezuela and Cuba are food for an excitement that affects the thousands of idle and reckless characters which are found in the slums of our large cities, who are ready for anything which promises exciting occupation, from a prize fight among themselves to a little larger fight among nations. But the farmers want nothing of this character. Peace, justice, a fair measure of prosperity, and honest treatment by their own legislators, will satisfy them fully. They have sufficient to do, to secure these things; and there is sufficient excitement in these to add all that is needed to their otherwise tranquil lives.

THE CITY.

When we come to politics in our city, the excitement has been intense. The people do not accept revolutions, which have on their face the appearance of seeking the loaves and fishes, instead of the good of the community. This is the general feeling which now pervades the city of Baltimore in view of the conflict between the Mayor and the republican members of the city council. It is to be hoped that the excited feelings aroused in our citizens will produce good fruit, in showing the evils of partisan rulers; and bring back a better and more economical administration of city affairs.

But let all these excitements be cast aside. Life is too short to be spent in wrath, or even in the milder form of indignation. These should be but temporary influences to induce us to re-

move palpable wrongs. Our lives should turn to our own homes, and we should cultivate there those blessed agencies which shall bring a contented and happy spirit to us all. In the midst of the turmoil and bustle of these days one may well repeat to himself the poet's lines:

"Oh for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless contiguity of shade."

The B. & O. R. R.

Perhaps no event, among the exciting ones of the past weeks, will have a more perceptible effect upon our readers, than the fact that the B. & O. R. R. has been forced to go into the hands of receivers. This R. R. has appeared to be intimately connected with the interests of the State, until every family within our borders has felt it to be an integral part of their home life. Unfortunate undertakings, involving sums of vast magnitude, so that their bonded indebtedness reached over \$90,000,000, and the impossibility of obtaining more millions except on ruinous terms, was the cause of the crisis.

The receivers promise a rehabilitation of the company, but it is thought it will take at least five years to bring it about. In the meantime the suffering it will cause the many in moderate circumstances who had placed their savings in its stock cannot well be calculated.

According to the official report of the Comptroller's office of the State of Texas, the number of sheep in that State in 1893 was 3,366,357, valued at \$4,776,848; while the number in 1895 was but 2,386,822, of the value of but \$2,442,162, or a falling off in number in the last two years of 979,435, and in value \$2,334,686.

Bank Interests.

The Baltimore banks have great competitors in the deposit line in the Fidelity and Surety Companies, which are multiplying in the community. Great powers are given the Surety Companies by their charters, and not being required to maintain a specified cash reserve fund, they are enabled to solicit deposits in competition with the banks, to the great disadvantage of the latter. There are seven of these Companies in Baltimore at the present time, and three more similar ones are knocking at the door at Annapolis for charters—one of them asking for authority to issue bank notes to the extent of their capital paid in. The demand for money probably keeps apace with the growth of these multitudinous Financial Banking Companies and affords the borrower better opportunities for making satisfactory arrangements in getting loans; but it seems the course of prudence to carefully look after this wholesale chartering of Surety Companies, and the associated banks of Baltimore, through the proper channel, should start the ball in motion.

From Feb. 1st to 21st of this year more corn has been received at Baltimore than at any other seaport of the country. The records of the corn and flour exchange show that during this period of 21 days 4,670,853 bus. were received in Baltimore, against 3,505,604 bus. in the same period at New York. The exportation of corn from Baltimore for the month amounted to 2,377,894 bus.

There are 750,000 peach trees under cultivation in Connecticut, and it is estimated that there will be 150,000 more set this year.

Mr. Geo. Vanderbilt has bought and shipped to his great estate, Biltmore, near Ashville, N. C., the whole herd of Jersey cattle, 125 in number, of the Pittsford farm, near Rochester, N. Y. This herd belonged to Mr. Frank W. Hawley. The purchase of the Pittsford herd by Mr. Vanderbilt is the first intimation that he purposses to go in for stock-farming on a large scale.

As you walk through the country towns and villages of Maryland you are astonished to see the number of bicycle riders gliding along noiselessly through the streets and lanes, all well mounted and masters of the wheel. Even along the country roads it is a common thing to meet farmers' sons and daughters speeding along either on business or pleasure. In the larger towns agencies have been established and the sale of bicycles has become a leading business feature and many are sold to all classes of people. Clubs are being organized and before long the young folks of the various rural districts will do all their visiting and merry making on cycles instead of the old fashioned way of riding and driving on horseback and in vehicles. Surely this is an age of progress and who expected to see the faithful horse superseded so soon by the wheels of steel with rubber tires?

Henry F. Mitchell, 1018 Market St., Philadelphia, Pa., gives us one of the best catalogues of the season. It is not only thorough as to the variety of vegetable and flower seeds, but it gives excellent directions as to their planting and treatment. The descriptions of them are also marked with excellence.

Compiled for the Maryland Farmer.

MARYLAND ITEMS.

Gen'l Edward Shriver is dead.

Sportsmen are contemplating good spring shooting on the Susquehanna Flats.

The People's Bank at Princess Anne, Md., opened for business Monday March 2nd.

The residence of Dr. Geo. A. Leakin, near Lake Roland, was destroyed by fire Feb. 20th.

Wm. P. Howard, of Chesapeake City, has been appointed clerk of the Cecil County Court.

Dr. Edw. W. Marshall, a prominent citizen of Worcester county, died in Snow Hill March 5th.

Mr. Asa B. Gardner will erect a creamery at Glencoe, N. C. R. R. with capacity of 1200 an hour.

Mr. John Curlett, president of the Central Savings Bank of Balto., died suddenly Feb. 19th, aged 84 years.

L. M. Cresap, one of the wealthiest men of Alleghany Co., died at his home in Old Town, March 4th. He was 85 years old.

"The Collegian," the college journal of Rock Hill College, is ably edited by the Azaries Literary Society of the College.

The sale of cloverseed has been greater in Easton, Talbot Co., than for many years. Scarlet clover it is said is in the lead.

The Deer Creek Farmers Club discussed the question "When and How to dispose of Farm Products" at their meeting Feb. 29th.

Horses are very low around Hancock, Md., and it is said that a good cow or a fat steer brings a higher price than the average horse.

The six horse team of Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, of Doughoregan Manor, ran away recently with a load of corn while en route to Balto.

Messrs. Hultzter Bros. 26 Howard St. Spring opening of dress goods, novelties, wraps, silk parasols, &c., was a good success. The reliability of this well known and popular firm is recognized the country over.

The house committee on agriculture has agreed to report a bill appropriating \$3000 to aid in forming farmers's institutes in the State.

It is reported that there is a movement on foot to erect a monument to the late Major-General John R. Kenly. General Kenly was the hero of two wars.

The Misses Gorman, daughters of Senator Gorman, gave a luncheon in honor of Miss Smith, daughter of Senator Smith, at their Washington residence, recently.

Mr. Sommerville P. Tuck, of Maryland, who was appointed by Pres't Cleveland in 1894, one of the judges of the international tribunal of Egypt, has been elected vice-pres't of that court, which is composed of thirty judges.

Messrs. E. G. Merryman, Frank Hoen and G. W. Yellott have been appointed a committee to represent Balto. Ag'l Association (which controls the Timonium Fair) at the meeting of the Delaware, Virginia and Maryland Fair Circuit which will be held in Balto. March 16th.

Mr. Albert A. Brager, the prominent Eutaw St. dry goods merchant, will enlarge his store by connecting a new building to be built on Saratoga St. in rear of his present premises. The entire structure will be under one roof, and when finished will be one of the largest in the city.

Hello Governor!—Hello! Who is that, Its me—Alcaeus. How do you feel to-day, Governor? I am not feeling well Alcaeus—my back bone is failing me—Wellington is here rubbing it—but has only given partial relief. I am depressed and want to go home—I wish I were a child again. How are you Alcaeus? Well I am only so, so. I suffer terribly with insomnia, and have been walking Sundays out to Woodberry and back—but I can't sleep. I have also been walking through the centre of Balto. at midnight watching the street cleaners, thinking it might do me some good, but it only aggravated the trouble. I wish I were in Japan. Thirty years to get here too. Good-bye Governor. Good-bye Alcaeus.

The 113th meeting of the Society of the Cincinnati of Maryland was held at the rooms of the Md. Historical Society at noon Feb. 22nd. A dinner was served at night at the Maryland club.

Mrs. Caroline L. Watkins, of Walnut Grove, Howard County, passed her 92nd year in Feb. Mrs. Watkins is still hale and hearty and full of reminiscences of years ago. She is the daughter of Col. Gassaway Watkins of revolutionary fame and president of the Society of the Cincinnati of Md. at the time of his death.

A typical Eastern Shore dinner was given by Capt. Hedge Thompson, at his country home "Forrest Landing," Talbot County on the evening of 27th Feb. Wild ducks, terrapin, oysters, &c., were served in regal style. A turkey weighing 35 lbs was carved by the Captain, the product of his own farm. It was a cross between the wild and native species.

The following officers have been elected to manage the Farmers' Market Organization the first year. The following officers were elected: L. M. Bacon, President, of Baltimore county; W. K. Amos, Secretary; W. S. Powell, Treasurer; Directors, L. M. Bacon, J. W. Moore, W. L. Amos, Alex. McCormick, E. Gittings Merryman, T. J. Brooks, J. T. Hoopes, W. A. Shiply, Thomas Todd, R. W. Sylvester, G. A. McKay and Wm. S. Powell.

Ex-Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn and other prominent members of the New York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution who entertained the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution at the unveiling of the monument to the 400 Maryland soldiers who fell at the battle of Long Island, were given a dinner at the Carrollton Hotel on the evening of Feb. 22nd, by the Baltimore Committee of the Maryland Society.

Mrs. Orville Horwitz and Miss Alice Horwitz, of Baltimore, have been giving a series of dinners at their palace in Rome, and have entertained among others the Marchioness of Ailesbury and daughter,

the Princess de Sagan; Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Tremayne and daughters, the Countess Braccaccio, Mrs. Hickson Field, the Osgood Fields, Mr. Voss, the Hon. and Mrs. George Duncan, Miss Rosamond Blanchard, Mr. John Hutton, M. P. for Richmond; Mr. and Mrs. Whitehouse and Mrs. Sarah Van Rensselaer and daughter.

Messrs. J. Edward Bird & Co., Lexington and Park Streets, Balto., announce a rebuilding sale of new goods prior to improvements being made to their present building. Four new buildings are to be added, making increased room for all departments. This old and established house is well known and it would be well for the numerous readers of the Maryland Farmer to avail themselves of the opportunities offered for bargains in spring dry goods of all kinds and descriptions.

Maryland Farms for Sale.

No. 1—Farm of 125 acres in the Sixth district of Howard county, excellent barn and good dwelling; well watered and in fine state of cultivation; churches, schools and post-office convenient.

No. 2—Farm of 200 acres in Prince George's county near R. R. Station; good land and well watered.

No. 3—Farm of 85 acres with store and dwelling, near Simpsonville, Howard county. Excellent business stand.

Address E.

FARMER PUBLISHING CO.,

Box 532.

BALTO., MD.

Fresh

EGGS

Fertile.

Choice Brown Leghorn and White Leghorn Eggs, \$1.25. B. Plymouth Rock, Black Minorca and Pekin Ducks, \$1.50. Buff Cochins, Black Langshan, Light Brahma, Pit Game and S. L. Wyandotte, \$2 per 13 eggs. Can ship safely anywhere. Fine illustrated Catalogue FREE.

H. B. CEER, Nashville, Tenn.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

We call special attention to this list of Nursery men, Seedsmen, Florists, etc. They all issue good Catalogues and will cheerfully send you one free, if you write referring to the Maryland Farmer. We believe every one of them to be reliable.—Ed M. F.

Amer. Exotic Nurseries, R. D. Hoyt, Mng'r
Seven Oaks, Fla.

E. Moody & Sons, Lockport, N.Y. Niagara
Nurseries. Established 1839

Crosman Bros, Seeds and Plants, wholesale
and retail. Rochester, N.Y.

F. Barteldes & Co., Kansas Seed House.
Lawrence, Kas.

P. J. Berckmans, Trees, plants, etc., adapted
to the South. Augusta, Ga.

Green's Nursery Co, Rochester, N.Y. Send
for Ill. Cat. & Guide.

Royal Palm Nurseries. Reasoner Bros.,
Okeco, Florida

Berlin Nurseries, Wholesale and Retail, J.G.
Harrison & Son, Berlin, Md.

T.W. Wood & Sons, Garden and Field Seeds
Richmond, Va.

Wm. Parry, Pomona Nurseries,
Parry, New Jersey.

Jennings Nursery Co, Trees for the South,
Thomasville, Ga.

West Jersey Nursery Co. Send for Cat'l'g.
Bridgeton, N.J.

E.B. Marter, Jr. Seeds, Roots & Plants, Price
list free. Burlington, N. J.

Samuel Wilson, Seeds, Plants and Trees,
Mechanicsville, Pa.

Strawberry and Cabbage Plants, Trees, &c.,
Cat'g free. A. J. McMath, Onley, Va

Prune raspberries, tie to stocks, and fork in some well rotted manure about their roots.

Sow a small quantity of the seed of red pepper in a warm border to produce plants for early use.

Plant a few rows of French beans. Sow small salading at intervals of a week apart during this month.

As soon as the frost is out of the ground prepare a bed for early peas. Choose a warm exposure at this season.

Prepare a warm border—moist—for the reception of celery seed, with a view to the subsequent transplanting of the plants.

The fruit trees ought to have been trimmed last month. It is not, however, too late, provided the work is done at once.

If oats have not been sown, take advantage of the earliest possible moment that the ground is in order for cultivation and sow them and grass seeds.

Every farmer must be wide-awake this month, no time for talking, but action is the word, if one desires to get along and be ahead in his work on the farm.

Clean off the asparagus bed, fork in some well rooted manure, taking care not to injure the roots. New beds of asparagus may be set out this month.

Try a small patch of kale this spring for early greens. It is one of the least difficult of garden crops to grow, and the seed may be broadcasted, after which no further labor is required except when removing the plants for use.

When a meadow is falling off in its yield of grass, it can be greatly improved by re-sowing when needed, and broad casting over each acre, five bushels of bone dust or (200 lbs. kainit) and four bushels of salt with one of plaster. Harrow well, and cross harrow with a sharp, heavy harrow.

Last year plums were grown in localities where they never before succeeded, due to excellent work done with the sprayer in warding off the curculio, or in mitigating its ravages. There is no curculio-proof variety of plum, though some kinds escape attack more than others. The only sure method of preventing destruction by curculio is to make warfare against it.

March is rather early to prepare for corn, but as soon as the oats are in, it will be well to get to work and haul out manure to the fields intended for corn. The sooner this is done the better, but if ploughing is delayed, the manure had better be dumped in large heaps, and covered with soil to keep it fresh. It should then be scattered before the plough, and rapidly covered in.

Choose a good warm south border, well protected on the north and west, and then prepare a bed for such plants as are to be put out early. Manure the bed heavily with well rotted manure of the richest quality, spade it in deeply and rake all fine.

Those who grow potatoes for market should plant them as early as possible, or at least a large proportion of the crop should be planted now, so as to be in the market at the time when the early crop from the South has been exhausted, and before the winter supply from the North begins to glut the market.

Prof. S. C. Mason, of Kansas, says his advice to farmers always is, never to talk trade to a tree agent who does not show his credentials from some reputable firm. If you have an honest home nurseryman trying to build up a creditable business anywhere in reach of you, buy of him. Take your wagon and drive to his place,

look over his stock, buy trees to suit you, have them home fresh from the ground, and later, if you find any mistake, report to him, and nine times out of ten he will try in a manly way to make the loss good to you.

Out of over 400 seedling strawberries fruited at the Geneva, N. Y., Experiment Station in 1893, only 61 were retained for further trial. In 1894 one of these varieties showed so high a degree of merit as to induce still further trial. In 1895 it fully maintained its previous record for quality and productiveness, and the Station authorities decided to name it and send one for planting in different parts of the country. The above shows the very great uncertainty attending the production of new varieties.

How's This !

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRAU, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Money in

Vacuum Leather Oil for your harness and shoes. Get a can at a harness- or shoe-store, 25c a half-pint to \$1.25 a gallon; book "How to Take Care of Leather," and swob, both free; use enough to find out; if you don't like it, take the can back and get the whole of your money.

Sold only in cans, to make sure of fair dealing everywhere—handy cans. Best oil for farm machinery also. If you can't find it, write to

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y.

THE POULTRY YARD.

Our readers will receive every attention, if they will address any of the Poultrymen in the select list below, and state their wants. Ed. M. F.

Lewis C. Beatty, Washington, N. J. Fancy Poultry All varieties. Circular free.

The Best Brooder, \$5.00. Send for Circular. G. S. Singer, Cardington, Ohio.

Jacob Bower, Killbuck, Ohio. Black Langshans. Birds and Eggs for Sale.

Capon Instruments post paid \$2.50. G. P. Pilling & Son, 115 S. 11 St., Philadelphia, Pa. Book free.

Barbour & Son, Eggs $\frac{1}{2}$ Price. 13—\$1. 39—\$2.10 Vars E. Ave. Rochester, N. Y.

B. Hammerschmidt, South Buffalo, N. Y. Bl'k Javas Wyandotte, Leghorn, Minorca

F. L. Hooper. Pearl Guinea Fowls. Station B. Baltimore, Md.

S. H. Merryman. \$8.00 Incubators. Bosley, Md.

Enterprise Poultry Yards. Annville, Pa. High Class Poultry. Circular free.

O. K. Feed is a Meat and Bone Ration for Poultry. C. A. Bartlett, Worcester, Mass.

Wm. M. Hughes, Box 56. Newport, R. I. Bl'k Langs B. P. Rocks. Games, Bantams.

A. F. Williams, Monitor Incubator, best in the country. Bristol, Conn.

Von Culin Incubator Co. Incubators. Delaware City, Del.

Orrs Mills Poultry Yards. L. Brahmas. P. Rocks Wyandottes. P. Ducks. Orr's Mills, N. Y.

F. B. Zimmer & Co. Gloversville, N. Y. Beagle Hounds, Leghorns, PR'ks, Bants

Hammonon. (N. J.) Incubator Co. Incubators and Brooders

John W. Silcott, Snickersville, Va. Buff Cochins Fine young trios \$5. Egg \$1. for 1

Geo. A. Friedrichs, Erie, Pa., White Fowls—Polish Cochins, Leghorns, Catalog free

Prairie State Incubators & Brooders. Selling Ag H. A. Dreer, 714 Chestnut St. Phila. P

J. D. Engel, Midd leburg, Md., 8 kinds of Poultry Eggs \$1.00. 20 kinds Seed Potatoes.

Caponize Instructions mailed free. William H Wigmore, 107 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa

S. C. White Leghorns only. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. W. J Richardson, Owings Mills, Md

Black Langshans Eggs \$1. per 13; Cockerels \$1.50 S. W. North, Berkeley Sp'gs, W Va

Eggs and Stock, Bar'd P. Rock. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Edith E. Simmonds, Finksburg, Md

Maryland Agricultural Co. Poultry supplies. 32 W. Pratt St.

R. S. Cole, Harmans, Md. Single C. Brown Leghorn fowls and eggs from premium stock.

For the Maryland Farmer.

FEEDING YOUNG CHICKENS.

H. B. GEER.

In caring for and feeding chickens properly, we should begin with them before they are taken from the nest. Because it is a very common mistake to take the old hen off, and feed her and her brood before the latter is in the right condition to take food.

When a little chicken is first hatched, its abdomen, or stomach, is large and soft, containing as it does, the greater portion of the yolk of the egg, which nature seems to store up as the first source of nourishment for it. It requires about 24 hours after the chicken is out of the shell for the enlarged abdomen to subside, and the chick to assume the slim, light and active shape that it should before being fed anything.

If it should be fed earlier, on giving water, it is likely to take the dysentery, which is a very fatal ailment with newly hatched chicks. When such a mishap occurs, the chickens stomach enlarges, instead of growing smaller, turns a purplish black, and death soon ensues.

Perhaps the best food for the youngsters is hard boiled egg and oatmeal

crumbled and mixed together, without the addition of water or milk. The oil in the yolk of the egg furnishing sufficient moisture to make the mixture about right. We have tried feeding various things to newly hatched chickens, but have never found anything to agree with them better than the egg and oatmeal. It gives them a good thrifty start, and places them upon their feet right from the very first. They soon become very sprightly and active.

After the chicks are four or five days old corn bread, with an egg or two well beaten up and cooked with it, may take the place of the egg and oatmeal. Boiled beef scraps, cut up fine, and mixed with raw, coarse corn meal, fed as often as twice a week, but not oftener, is also good.

When ten days to two weeks old, cracked wheat, fed on a clean board that has been pretty well sprinkled with coarse sand, should then be fed once a day and the egg-bread dispensed with at such times. At three weeks of age, they can eat whole wheat and cracked corn and will be pretty well up and out of the way.

Care should be taken while they are still unfeathered to keep them out of the damp, and to coop the hen so that they can run under her to keep warm. Hens that straggle about often chill their chickens to death.

The bottom of the coop should be kept covered with an inch of dry dirt, and on bright days it should be placed in the sunshine, so that the hen and her brood can take a good sun-bath and dust themselves in the warm sunshine as it falls in the bottom of the coop.

The hen and chickens that have no place to dust, become infected with lice, feverish, and the chickens stunted in growth.

Nashville, Tenn.

Above all things else, keep the chicken houses and all their surroundings scrupulously clean.

The good layers are active and generally on the move, the first birds out in the morning and the first to roost at night.

When the hens stop laying, see if they cannot be started again by changing the feed. Give less grain and more meat and skim milk.

Turkeys must have a good range to be profitable. They are insect eaters by nature and must have a good stretch of territory to forage in order to do well.

For hatching in large numbers the incubator is almost a necessity, but where not more than from 75 to 100 fowls are kept, hen incubation will be more profitable and satisfactory.

In 1890 the second hen census of the United States put the annual egg production at 817,211,146 dozen. It is reasonable to believe that the proportionate gain since has been even greater.

Something to Remember

That Rheumatism can be cured with *Royal Mustard Oil Liniment*. The greatest household remedy on earth for man and beast. A sure cure for rheumatism, neuralgia, lameness, swelling, diphtheria, sore throat, toothache, earache, sprains, bruises, burns, cramp, colic and all other pains. Keep a bottle in your house at all times. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

ROYAL DRUG COMPANY,

2031 St. Paul Str., and 101 E. 21st str.,
Baltimore, Md.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

THE CHAFING DISH.

It was the early evening gloom
The flickering taper's yellow light
Made golden shadows in the room,
And on the table polished bright.

When Polly, with her sibyl eyes,
A sweeter lassie none could wish,
Brewed in a way demurely wise,
Rich dainties in the chafing dish.

Her frock was brave with furbelows,
Such as in vignettes quaint we see,
Of maids who ruffles donned and bows
With witching arts of coquetry,

A music weird the flames sang low.
The dish seemed tiny caldron fine,
Above the mimic fire's soft glow
Its antique silver all ashine.

As in enchanted years of old
Were philters steeped in mystic way,
By Circes fair, with locks of gold,
Love potions yielding magic sway.

So Polly, at the fall of night,
With wondrous secret none may tell,
Brewed her rare potions of delight,
And charmed us with a fairy spell.

—Home Journal.

Printed muslins are among the new summer fabrics.

Persian goods in silk and wool will be very fashionable.

Peacock shades in ribbon and velvets are high in favor.

The crown worn by Queen Victoria weighs forty ounces.

Grass linen handkerchiefs are among the new spring novelties.

Applique worked in lace designs is in good demand for trimmings.

Hats are often trimmed quite in harmony with gown and cloak.

Grass linen or French linen batiste, will lead the summer goods.

Primroses, by the way, will be much seen on the first spring headgear.

Irish dimity and French organdie are also among the summer novelties.

Any one can be kind to outsiders; only good people are kind to home folks.

Delicate petunia tints, ranging from a reddish tone to palest violet, are much in favor.

Odd bodices in plaid French poplin are being shown by the smart dress-makers.

Irish poplins, in single widths are being used instead of silk for fancy bodices.

A novelty in serviceable street materials, is a species of homespun called Bavarian cloth.

A young lady is head window dresser for a large dry goods establishment in Buffalo, N. Y.

India silks in three, four and five color combinations will be shown extensively this season.

The approach of spring makes one think not of sunshine and flowers but of mud and rain and rubbers.

Handsome vests for the most dressy toilets, are made of white satin ribbon and tucked batiste or yellow lace.

The Queen of Greece is not above spending her spare time in cutting out and making her own underclothing.

French broad cloth is much in vogue, and a stunning novelty in this is military blue known as "bleu soldat."

A suit of black English serge trimmed with gilt buttons and worn with a gilt belt, is one of the fashionables for spring wear.

Frocks for small girls made of fine white lawn and trimmed with exquisite lace and embroideries are among the newest designs.

Again the sleeves will be of a mannish smallness, and in almost all of the street toilets there has been a decided reef in the size of sleeves.

The best part of the house and the best part of everything in it, must be for the comfort and use and health of those who make up the home.

Society's newest dance is the varsouviana, a medley of steps, in which the polka redowa, the mazourka, and the glide waltz are combined.

The intelligent woman knows that what she eats has more to do with the appearance of her face than her method of outwardly treating her complexion.

It is said that the Duchess of Marlborough has sent to New York for an old and tried servant to report at Blenheim Castle to act as secretary of her charities.

The newest shoe for walking is entirely of patent leather with round toe and low heel. Heels by the way, are nearly all low, excepting on fancy or dancing slippers.

Petticoats are made of a variety of materials, including grass linen, figured dimities, fine white lawn and dainty batiste. The skirts are all wide, and all very much flounced.

The small waists of French women are believed by some scientists to be the result of heredity. Ages of tight lacing, they say, have produced a physical peculiarity in the nation.

Many people think that in order to be fashionably dressed it is often necessary to disregard the laws of the truly aesthetic, but this is never true to the woman who knows just where to purchase her apparel.

It is said that the young Czarina of Russia flatly refuses to conform to the Russian habit of smoking, and considers the habit a very reprehensible one, although her own sister, the Grand Duchess Sergius, smokes like a man.

Poor Princess Beatrice was fond of surrounding her husband with tokens of her love and care. The straw hats he wore were often plaited by her hands, and one of her delights was to carve his pipes, which she also designed. She put the most elaborate work into them, grudging no trouble, and only too happy to feel that she had some share in his pleasures.

Reefers for children are very fashionable as well as durable. A good one for durable wear is made of fine blue cheviot and has a fancy pointed collar edged with white or black braid and trimmed with small brass buttons. Neat, pretty revers decorate the front, which is fastened in the double breasted fashion, with six large brass buttons. This style of reefer comes in sizes for girls from 4 to 14 years.

For The Maryland Farmer.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Grass Linens ; Persian Colorings ; Ribbons ;
Tailor Made Dresses ; Millinery ;
Shapes ; Flowers.

A great run will be made this summer on grass linen, and such material is therefore shown in much variety. The least expensive are rather coarse looking, but from such limit, fineness in texture increases until the best are beautiful exponents of the manufacturer's skill. In general, however, as prices advance, intricacies in weave and additions appear. Some are bestrewn with white, colored or black dots—the last in deference to the partiality for black as a toning factor throughout every department

of dress—while in other styles, colored and gilt threads traverse the fabric in greater or less profusion, but always in Persian combinations. Elegant grass cloths are in gilt open work and made up with a finish of gold lace.

Ribbons

are a charming study, and a chosen vantage ground for a display of Persian patterns. In widths ranging from four to eight inches, they are placed in high wired loops on hats, or form large effective bows that contrast elegantly with rich black plumes or give an answering tone to flowers that have never been seen in greater beauty or variety. An immense run is made on these Persian ribbons; they lead without question and perhaps have influenced a continuation of the belt and stock collar as a finish on gowns since nothing can be imagined more tasteful than such addition on a black material or one of uncertain hue, while their adaptation to the light fabrics worn in summer becomes immediately apparent.

Tailor Made Dresses

are always in demand, because often imperative for street wear and travelling. Stylish examples seen at Lord and Taylor's, and made with short jackets opening over colored vests, but some have new blouse jackets showing box plaits and belted in with a short skirt. Donegal suitings with smooth surface and gentle intermixture of brownish shades, are an admissible choice in material, but rough surfaced wool, serge, cloth or mohair are also in demand. Skirts are plain and since the finish must be elegant, and wearing qualities are of importance, it cannot be too strongly impressed upon lady readers that to secure the highest grade bias velvet skirt bindings, great vigilance should be exercised. None are genuine except those having S. H. and M. on the label and the caution just given is needful, because in consequence of their superiority, they are simulated in every conceivable manner.

Millinery

owes much of a present picturesqueness, to

rough or fancystraws in new colors, or mixed shades, the last mentioned varieties being called *ombre* straws. In numerous fancy shapes, they form a groundwork for lavish trimmings where ribbon, metal ornaments, lace, either black or white, chiffon, tulle, flowers, foliage, or black ostrich plumes are placed with *abandon*. Almost always, however, there is some high rising garniture that emerges from a low lying mass and this, while of course not novel, still continues too pleasing to be given up.

Shapes

continue broad and garniture is breadth producing; large flowers placed singly, remain fashionable, since they easily impart a widening effect; tulle whether white or colored, is extremely convenient likewise, for giving width, but not heaviness and chiffon plaitings fulfill a similar purpose. In flowers, imagination has truly run riot. All previous seasons are perhaps excelled and the more so, because an extreme latitude is allowed, from small blossoms to large single flowers. Queen among the last named, are magnificent roses, mammoth in size yet exquisitely light in appearance and they are closely followed by elegant poppies or curious looking orchids. Among small flowers, lilacs are in great favor and violets as well.

ROSALIND MAY.

Animal Fertilizers, Peruvian Guano and Agricultural Chemicals,

It has been said that the beneficial action of a dressing of pure bone on grass land was perceptible ten years after it was first applied. The effect of bone is comparatively slow, but very lasting. Peruvian guano is quicker in result shown, where a crop has to be pushed on early. Both fertilizers will adapt themselves to the needs of any soil if procured of good quality. We can honestly recommend the fertilizers supplied by Messrs Baugh & Sons Co. 412 E. Lombard St., consisting principally of pure animal bone and Peruvian guano. They have a very superior Peruvian guano containing 10 per cent. ammonia and a guano of good quality containing 6 per cent. Messrs. Baugh & Son Co., also sell nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, &c., and agricultural chemicals.

Cattle Powders.

Everyone who keep a horse or a cow, and certainly all the farmers, know of Foutz. The preparations for the benefit of stock, which he has given us, are standard, accomplishing so much good that his is a household name among us. David E. Foutz, of Baltimore, Md., is synonymous with all that is good in those powders which secure health and spirit in the various classes of stock on the farm.

John W. Hall, Marion Station, Md., in a Catalogue of Pedigree Seed Potatoes and Choice Strawberry Plants, invites the special attention of those who grow for market, as well as those who wish the very best for their home use. He adds to these specialties Asparagus roots, Grape Vines, and small fruit plants generally. And as a variety has also the eggs and Pekin Ducks and B. P. Rocks for sale. It will be well for those in need to address him.

The Larrimore Bicycle.

The bicycle has come to stay, not as a mere play thing, but as a useful means of locomotion, and its use is becoming universal. As a natural consequence there is a considerable demand for bicycles, and the machines of many manufacturers are offered on the market. The Larrimore bicycle, built by the Larrimore Co., 102-106 E. Pratt St., has more points to recommend it than any other we know of. It is an elegant machine, built of the very best material and the company is a home one, —a great reason why it should be patronised in preference to one built by outsiders. The Larrimore Co. will build a bicycle according to your own specifications. Call and see them.

The Maryland Hospital for Nervous Diseases.

Although not yet many months in existence, the Maryland Hospital for nervous diseases, the cure of the opium habit and alcoholism, has taken such a prominent place in the public estimation, from the high character and ability of its officials, the certainty and safety of its methods, and the grandeur and philanthropy of its objects, that prominent citizens are daily marking their approval of this institution, by liberal contributions for the furtherance of its objects. The hospital which is filled to overflowing and constantly turning out patients who are cured, is free to those who are really unable to pay, and the immense amount of benefit conferred by it already can never be estimated. The officials are men clever, experienced and reliable in their various departments, and consist of:—Dr. N. W. Kneass, president and medical director; Drs. G. J. Evans and J. Roscoe Varney, resident physicians; G. Frank Burbank, superintendent.

It would seem as if the vegetable world must have caught the spirit of "hustle" which characterizes the business world when one thinks of Radishes fit for the table in twenty days from sowing the seed. It hardly seems possible, but that is what Vaughan, the Chicago Seedsman, claims for his "20 day Radish," and he never makes any claims that he cannot back up. This toothsome vegetable has been greatly neglected in home gardens, but there is no reason why every family having a bit of land need not grow it to perfection. Be sure and add it to your list when you order seeds next Spring. Vaughan makes a specialty of the Radish, and can furnish any variety worth growing. His valuable Seed Book for the year 1896 with magnificent colored frontispiece of Pansies and Nasturtiums is mailed free to anyone who mentions the Maryland Farmer. Chicago: 84 & 86 Randolph St., Vaughan's Seed Store. New York: 26 Barclay St.



Unjust Taxation

has always merited condemnation.



N UNJUST tax is contrary to every instinct of reason and equity. Men and nations rebel against it. The man who buys

"cheap" harvesting machinery is doomed to pay tribute to the manufacturer for replacing parts that break—parts that wear out too soon. This is unjust taxation.

MCCORMICK Harvesting Machines are built upon honor. They insure the purchaser against extortion for repairs; parts that should not break do not break, because scientific figuring enters into their construction; parts that wear do not show wear, and need not be replaced until after long, hard service. The first cost of a McCormick is a little more than the first cost of other machines, but with the McCormick you get more than you pay for, while with the others you pay for more than you get.

The new McCormick Light-Running Open Elevator Harvester and Binder, the McCormick No. 4 Steel Mower and the McCormick Corn Harvester are unequalled for capacity, light-draft, efficiency of service and long life. Built, sold and guaranteed by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Co., Chicago.

Agents Everywhere.

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Apples—The very best selection—cut from over 300 varieties tested.

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Filberts, Butternuts, Shellbarks, Almonds, etc.

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Tomatoes, Melons, Cabbage, Turnips, Lettuce, Peas, Beets, Onions, and all Vegetables, remove large quantities of Potash from the soil. Supply

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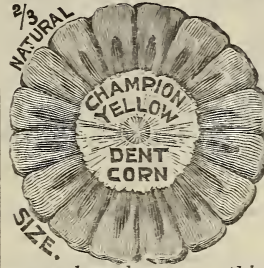
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One Maryland customer says;—"I am more than pleased with your corn. Expect to buy of you again." Another customer says:—"My yield has been increased at least one-third by raising your corn." Just think. It may do as well for you.

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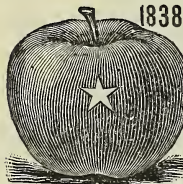
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Plants not for sale this spring, but given away.

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Money in Fruit growing at Tryon. N. Car. Healthiest climate on earth, Bronchitis and Consumption cured. Lands cheap. Circulars of J. W. Whitney.



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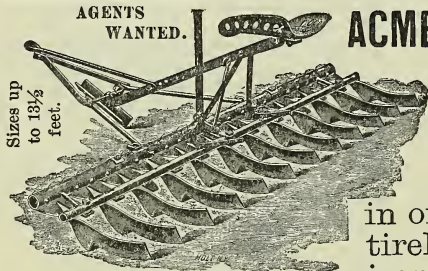
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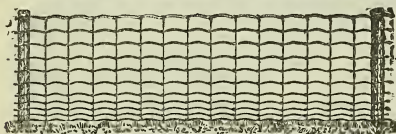
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Rooms 50c. up to \$1.50, European Plan.

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Over Sixty Bedrooms all elegantly upholstered and furnished.

Steamed Oysters, Terrapin, Game, &c., in season.

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400 Acres in Nursery Stock.

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Agents Wanted. Write for terms.

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Peach Trees, grown from natural seed and free from any disease.

5 to 6 ft. at \$60.00 per 1000. 4 to 5 ft. \$50.00 per 1000. 3 to 4 ft. \$40.00 per 1000
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Apple Trees, Extra, 6 to 7 ft. at \$8.00 per 100. to 7 ft. \$7.00 per 100
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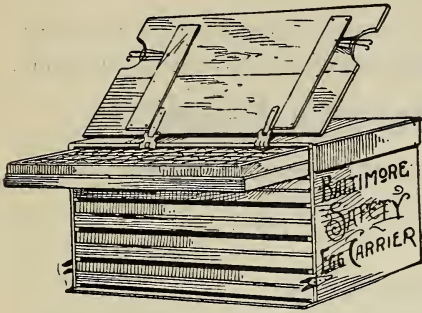
Asparagus Root. Conover's One year at \$1.50 per 1000. or \$2.50
Barr's Mammoth, 1 year at \$2.50 2 year at \$3.00 per 1000. Palmetto, 1 year \$2.50,
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BALTIMORE SAFETY EGG CARRIER

The latest and most complete crate ever produced for the Safe Transportation of Eggs

Shipped in this case saved cracked Eggs.

The entire case can be examined and counted in one minute.

We also make several grades of old style Crate, or any size or style of Egg Crate wanted.

For further description and prices write to th

MONEY SAVED.

If you want Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, etc., drop us a postal card, (do it now) and we will send you free our 1896 Catalogue. We do not employ agents, but sell direct to our customers.

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Our new **COMBINED AUTOMATIC FEEDER** and Standard Box feeds your horses while you sleep. Our Improved Hay Rack, in combination with box Automatic Feeder, salt pot and water bowl is the grandest piece of stable furniture on the market.

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Endorses Wilbur's White Rock Hoof Packing and says: "I have made a thorough test of it and find it softens hard and contracted feet, and removes inflammation, soreness and lameness." Dr. Thomas W. Spranklin

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Cheaper than the

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COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Oscar G. Murray has been elected first vice pres't of the Balto. and Ohio R. R. Co. Mr. Murray will be at the head of the traffic department.

Twenty miles of the road extending from Queenstown to Denton, a part of the system running to Lewis, Del., will be in operation the coming spring.

The earnings of the Northern Central R. R. for the year ending Dec. 1895, were \$6,506,072, for the previous year \$6,031,260, an increase of \$494,767.

Mr. John E. Searles, president of the Balto., Chesapeake and Atlantic Railway Company, has been elected president of the Western National Bank of New York.

The Baltimore corn and flour exchange and the New Orleans board of trade are making efforts to secure the continuance of the special fast mail to New Orleans.

The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co passed into the hands of receivers John K. Cowen and Oscar G. Murray Saturday afternoon, February 29th. The price the stock had declined to 21½ the lowest point in the history of the company.

A Contemporary makes a statement that the greatest corporation on earth is the London and North Western Railway Company of England. It has a capital of \$595,000,000 and a revenue of \$6,500 an hour; has 2,300 engines, and employs 60,000 men. Everything is made by the company—bridges, engines, rails, carriages, wagons, and an innumerable lot of other things, even the coal scuttles and wooden limbs for the injured of its staff. Repairs to the permanent way costs \$130,000 a mnth.

No line in the world equals the New York Central in the comfort and speed of its trains and the beauty and variety of its scenery.

In the opinion of a prominent English expert, the New York Central possesses the most perfect system of block signals in the world.

8½ hours, New York to Buffalo; 9¼ hours, New York to Niagara Falls; 24 hours, New York to Chicago; 21¼ hours New York to Cincinnati; 29¼ hours New York to St. Louis, via the New York Central.

The most comfortable route to St. Louis is the New York Central.

The best line to Cincinnati is the New York Central, through Buffalo and Cleveland.

The direct line to Niagara Falls is the New York Central.

Traveling by the New York Central, you start from the center of the city of New York, and reach the center of every important city in the country.

Tours to the Golden Gate and Florida via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The public are quick to recognize the advantages of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's perfect personally-conducted tours system is exemplified by the annual increase in the number of participants in tours organized under that system. Aside from this, the growing desire of Americans to see the wonders of their land is also an important factor in advancing this healthy sentiment in favor of travel.

The season's tours to California will be conducted in all respects as those of preceding years, and will leave New York and Philadelphia February 12 and March 11, 1896. On the first tour a stop will be made at New Orleans for the Mardi-Gras festivities, and four weeks will be allowed in California. On the second tour four and one-half weeks will be allowed in California.

In addition to the tours to the Golden Gate, a series of tours to Jacksonville has been arranged. The tours will leave New York and Philadelphia January 28, February 4, 11, 18 and 25, and March 3, 1896, and allow two weeks stay in the "Land of Flowers."

Detailed itinieries of these tours will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Room 411 Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

(SCHEDULE, In effect November 4, 1895.)

Baltimore and Ohio R. R.

Leave Camden Station.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 10.30 A. M. Express 7.20 P. M.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Louisville, Vestibuled Limited Express daily 2.40 P. M., Express 10.50 night.

For Cleveland, and Pittsburgh, 10.30 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.

For Washington, week days, 5.00, x6.15, x6.25, 6.45 x7.20, x8.00, 8.35 x9.30, 10.30, A. M., (12.00 noon 45 minutes,) 12.10, x12.50 x2.40, 2.50 (3.45, 45 minutes,) 4.10, 5.10, x5.40, x6.00, 6.18, x7.20, x7.30 x7.48, 9.15, x10.10, x10.50, 11.30 P. M. Sundays, x6.25, 6.45 8.35, x9.30, 10.30, A. M., (12.00 M., 45 minutes,) 1.05, x2.40 x3.45, 45 minutes,) 5.10, x5.40 6.18, x7.20, x7.30, 9.15, x10.10, x10.50 and 11.30, P. M.

For Annapolis, 7.20, 8.35 A. M., 12.50 and 4.10 P. M. On Sunday, 8.35 A. M. and 5.10 P. M.

For Frederick, 4.00, 8.10, A. M., 1.20, 4.20 and 5.25 P. M. On Sunday, 9.35 A. M. and 5.25 P. M.

For Luray, Roanoke and all points in the South via N. and W. R. R., week-days 7.48 P. M.; Sundays 7.20 P. M. Sleeping cars to Roanoke, Chattanooga and New Orleans. For Luray 2.40 P. M. daily.

For Lexington and points in the Virginia Valley, 4.00, 10.30 A. M. For Winchester, 4.20 P. M. Mixed train for Harrisonburg, 4.00 A. M.

For Hagerstown, 4.00, 7.10, 10.30 A. M., 4.10 P. M.

For Mt. Airy and Way Stations, *4.00, 7.10, 9.35 A. M., 11.20, (4.20 stops at principal stations only,) *5.25, *6.30, *11.10 P. M.

For Ellicott City, 4.00, 7.00, 7.10, 9.35, A. M. 11.20, 7.30, 7.40, 9.25, 9.30, 11.10, P. M.

For Curtis Bay, week-days 6.23 A. M., Leave Curtis Bay, week-days 5.10 P. M.

Trains arrive from Chicago, and the Northwest, daily, 1.05 and 6.05 P. M. From Pittsburgh and Cleveland, 7.20, A. M., *6.05 P. M.; from Cincinnati, St. Louis and the West, 7.50 A. M., 1.20 P. M., daily.

Royal Blue Line for New York and Philadelphia.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

For New York, Boston and the East, week-days, 6.35 (8.00, Dining Car) 8.55, (10.50, Dining Car) A. M. 12.20, (1.30 (Dining Car) 3.50 (5.55 Dining Car) 9.00 P. M. 1.15 night, Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M. Sundays, (8.00 Dining Car) 9.55 (Dining Car) A. M. 1.30 Dining Car, 3.50, (5.55 Dining Car,) 9. P. M. 1.15 night, Sleeping Car attached, open for passengers 10.00 P. M.

For Atlantic City, 10.50 A. M. 12.20 1.30. P. M. Sundays 1.30 P. M.

Cape May week-days 1.30 P. M.
For Philadelphia, Newark, Wilmington and Chester, week-days, 8.00, stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car, 8.55 (10.50, stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car) A. M. 12.20, (1.30, Dining Car) 3.50, 5.55 Dining Car, 9 P. M. 1.15 night, Sundays, 8.00 stopping at Wilmington only, Dining Car, (9.55 Dining Car) A. M., 1.30 Dining Car, 3.50, 5.55, Dining Car, 9.00 P. M., 1.15 night.

For all Stations on Philadelphia Division, week days, 8.05 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Sundays, 9.05 a. m. 5.15 p. m.

†Except Sunday. §Sunday only. °Daily. xExpress train.

Baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Company on orders left at Ticket Offices:

N. W. Cor. CALVERT AND BALTIMORE STS
230 South Broadway or Camden Station.

R. B. CAMPBELL. HAS. O. SCULL,
Gen. Manager Gen Passenger Agent.

(In effect November 17, 1895.)

Western Maryland Railroad.

Leave Hillen Station as follows:

*4.30 A. M.—Fast Mail, Main Line, N. and W. R. R. and South, and ex. Sunday P. V. R. R., B. & C. V. R. R. also Martinsburg and Winchester.

†7.22 A. M.—Main Line East of Emory Grove; also York, B. & H. Div; and G. and H. R. R.

†8.11 A. M.—Main Line B. & C. V. R. R., P. V. R. R., Emmitsburg and N. & W. R. R. to Shenandoah

§9.30 A. M.—For Union Bridge and Hanover.

†10.17 A. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge, York, B & H Div to Gettysburg; and G & H R. R. Tues, Thurs and Sat, to all points on B & H Division.

†2.25 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

§2.35 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†3.32 P. M.—Exp. for York and B. & H. Div.

§4.00 P. M.—Accom. for Emory Grove and Alesia

†4.08 P. M.—Express Main Line Points, also Emmitsburg, B. & C. V. R. R., P. V. and N. & W. R. R.

†5.10 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

†6.05 P. M.—Accommodation for Union Bridge.

†8.05 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

§10.10 P. M.—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

*11.25—Accommodation for Emory Grove.

* Daily. † Daily ex. Sunday. §Sunday only.

Ticket and Baggage Office, 205 East Baltimore St.
All trains stop at Union Station, Pennsylvania Avenue, Fulton and Walbrook Stations.

B. H. GRISWOLD, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. M. HOOD, General Manager.

Annapolis and Baltimore Short Line R. R.

Leave Camden Station—Week Days:

7:15 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

1:10 P. M., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

5:40 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Sundays.

8:50 a. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

4:50 p. m., for Annapolis and Way Stations.

Trains leave Annapolis 6:45, 8:55, a. m. 12:00 m

and 3:50 p. m. Week Days, and 8:55 a. m., 4:30 p. m. on Sundays.

C. A. COOMBS, General Manager.

On and after September 23, 1895, Steamer Sassafras will leave Georgetown on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 a. m.; Shallcross's 7.45; Cassiday's 8.00; Turner's Creek 8.15, Betterton 9.00 Buck Neck 5 and Gale's Wharf 10.30 a. m.

Returning leave Baltimore, Pier 6, Light st., a 10.30 a. m., on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for the above landings.

WILLIAM CUNDIFF, Superintendent.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Schedule in in effect December 25, 1985.

Balto. Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company.

Water and Rail Routes to Ocean City and all points on the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries.

For Health, Pleasure and Business.

Unexcelled facilities for both passenger and freight traffic.

Steamers leave Pier 3, 4 and 4½ Light Street Wharf Baltimore as follows:

RAILWAY DIVISION. 4.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday; Saturday only, 3 p. m. for Claiborne and stations to Ocean City.

CHOPTANK RIVER LINE. 8. p. m. daily, except Sunday, for Easton, Oxford, Cambridge, and landings to Denton. Returning leave Denton at 12.30 p. m. daily, except Saturday, Cambridge, 6. p. m.; Oxford, 7.30 p. m.; Easton 9.30 p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

WICOMICO RIVER LINE. 5. p. m. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Wingate's Point, Deal's Island and landings to Salisbury. Returning, leave Salisbury at 2.30 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arr. in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

NANTICOKE RIVER LINE. 5 p. m. every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Deal's Island, and landings to Seaford, Del. Returning, leave Seaford at 12 o'clock noon Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

GREAT WICOMICO AND PIANKATANK RIVER LINES. 5. p. m. every Tuesday, and Friday for Great Wicomico River, Dividing, Indian and Dyer's Creeks, Little Bay, Milford Haven, and Piankatank River to Freeport. Returning, leave Freeport at 6 a. m. every Monday, and Thursday arriving in Baltimore at 5 a. m.

Steamers leave from foot of South Street as follows:

POCOMOKE RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Tuesday and Friday for Crisfield, Tangier Island, Onancock, and landings to Pocomoke City and Snow Hill. Returning, leave Snow Hill at 6 a. m., Crisfield, 6 p. m. every Monday and Thursday, arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

MESSONGO RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Wednesday, for Fords, Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Hunting Creek and Messongo. Returning, leave Messongo every Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., Crisfield 6. p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

OCCOHANNOCK RIVER LINE. 5.30 p. m. every Sunday for Fords, Crisfield, Harborton, Evans, Boggs, Cedar View, Nandua, Concord, Read's, Davis', Shields, Rues. Returning, leave Rues every Tuesday at 8.30 a. m., Crisfield, 6. p. m., arriving in Baltimore at 6 a. m.

WILLARD THOMSON.

24 South Street.

Gen'l. Manager.

Baltimore & Lehigh Railway.

NORTH AVENUE STATION,

BALTIMORE.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR CARDIFF—
8:00 A. M., and 4:00 P. M.

LEAVE WEEK-DAYS FOR BELAIR.
9:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR CARDIFF—
9:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

SUNDAY FOR BELAIR—6:30 P. M.

W. A. MOORE. Gen'l. Manager.

Wheeler Transportation Line.

Great Choptank, Trappe and Tuckahoe Rivers.

Pier 5 Light Street Wharf.

Daily except Sundays at 9 P. M. for Trappe, Chancollor's, Clark's, Medford's (Choptank) Lloyd's, Dover Bridge, Kingston, McCarty's Ganey's, Downes', Towers, Williston, Tuckahoe Bridge, Reese's, Coward's', Covey's, Hillsboro and Queen Anne.

RETURNING.

Will leave Hillsboro Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 11 a. m.. Covey's 11.30 a. m., Coward's 12 m., Williston 2 p. m., Ganey's 2.30 p. m., McCarty's 3 p. m., Kingston 3 15 p. m., Dover Bridge 3.30 p. m., Medford's [Choptank] 5 p. m., Clark's 5.30 p. m. Trappe 9 p. m. Stopping at Intermediate Landings, arriving in Baltimore early the following mornings.

Steamer leaves Hillsboro Saturdays at 4 p. m. for Williston, leaving Williston Sundays at 7 a. m., Medford's 10 a. m., Trappe 1 p. m. arriving in Baltimore 8 p. m. Sundays. Freight received at Pier 5 Light St., wharf until 6 p. m. daily for all landings.

E. E. WHEELER, Agent.

Potomac River Line.

Leave Pier 12 and 13 Light Street wharf every Thursday and Sunday at 6 p. m. for Potomac River Landings, extending Sunday trip to Washington and Alexandria. Leave Washington at 5 p. m. Tuesday.

ALVIN P. KENNEDY, Manager.

TRAVELERS GUIDE.

Weems Steamboat Company.

PATUXENT RIVER ROUTE.—Pier 2 Light st. For Fair Haven, Plum Point, Governor's Run and Patuxent river as far as Benedict, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6.30 a. m. For Fair Haven Plum Point, Governor's Run, 6.30 a. m. Tuesday and Friday. Freight received daily at Pier 8 Light St. From Pier 8 Light st., for the Patuxent r direct as far as Bristol, Sunday, Tuesday & Thursday at 3 p. m. Freight received daily.

POTOMAC RIVER ROUTE.—For Washington, Alexandria and all landings in the Potomac river. Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 p. m. For landings on the Potomac as far as Stone, Tuesday at 6 p. m. Freight received daily at Pier 9, Light st. Steamer leaves Seventh st. wharf, Washington, Sunday at 4 p. m., Monday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER ROUTE.—For Fredericksburg and all landings on the Rappahannock river, Tuesday and Friday at 4.30 p. m. For the Rappahannock as far as Naylor, Wednesday at 4.30 P. M., Sunday at 2.30 P. M. Freight received at Pier 2, Light st., daily. No freight for out-going steamer received after 4 p. m., sailing days.

HENRY WILLIAMS, Agent,
Office, Pier 2, Light Street.

The Ericsson Line.

Attractive Water Route to Philadelphia.
Cabin fare \$2. Deck fare \$1.50. Steamers entirely remodeled and luxuriously refurnished; lighted throughout with electricity. Round trip ticket \$2, for sale only at Company's Office. Steamers sail at 5 P. M. Write or send for descriptive pamphlet of route and the great fishing grounds at Betterton. **CLARENCE SHRIVER, Agent, 204 Light Street.**

Chester River Steamboat Co.,

Until further notice, Steamers of this line will leave Pier 7 Light street, as follows:

At 2.30 p. m., daily except Sunday for Rock Hall, Jackson Creek and Centerville and landings on the Corsica river. At 10.30 a. m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Kent Island, Queenstown, Bogles Quaker Neck, Bookers, Ralphs and Chestertown.

Steamer **CORSICA**, at midnight, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for Quaker Neck, Bookers, Ralphs, Chestertown, Round Top, Buckingham, Deep Landing, Sprigs and Crumpton.

Freight received daily.

GEORGE WARFIELD, President.

Richmond & York River Line.

On and after Tuesday March 5th, steamers of this line leave Baltimore daily (Sunday excepted) at 5 p. m. for Westport, Richmond and the South, arriving at Richmond at 9.07 a. m., connecting with trains of the Southern Railway system. Steamer sailing Monday, Wednesday and Friday calling at Gloucester Point and Almond's Wharf. Steamer sailing Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday calling at Yorktown and Clay Bank.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points on the Southern Railway system. Way freight must be prepaid. Fare to Richmond—1st class, \$2.50; round trip, \$4. Tickets sold and baggage checked at **GEIGAN & CO'S**, 205 East Baltimore street. **E. J. CHISM, G. F. and T. A.,**
REUBEN FOSTER, General Manager.

Annapolis, West and Rhode Rivers.

Steamer **Emma Giles**, for Annapolis and West River Route Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 7.30 A. M.

Little Choptank River and Lowe's Wharf Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6.30 A. M.;
Tolchester, Saturdays at 7 A. M., and 2.30 P. M.

Freight received daily at Pier 16 Light street.

THE GREEN HOUSE, East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md. J & B. L. WAGNER PROPRIETORS.

This **RESTAURANT** is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city. The **BAR** is filled with the finest of all kinds of **LIQUORS**. The **TABLES** are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicate that land and water furnish, in

Birds, Game, Fish, Fruits & Vegetables

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lunch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

It is a convenient place for travelers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

The proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy and will do the best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors.

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FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

Every Tuesday, Thursdays and Saturday at 4 P. M.

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FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.

Every Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.

FOR NEWPORT NEWS & NORFOLK.

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Cuisine the Best.

Freight capacity unlimited, careful handling and quick dispatch.

C. R. GILLINGHAM, Agent, Foot o Long Dock.

A. D. STEBBINS, W. P. TURNER,
Asst. Traffic Manager. Gen. Pass. Agt.

J. C. WHITNEY, Traffic Manager.
General offices—216 Water Street.

NOTICE! SOMETHING NEW!

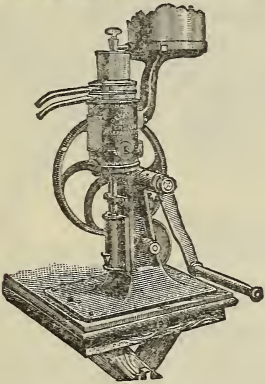
Dr. Spranklin's Bay Side Stock Farm.



Salt Water Bathing and Soak for Horses in the Chesapeake Bay, only two and one-half hours run on the Steamer Emma Giles to Spranklin Wharf, where they receive professional care, beard and medicine at \$10 per month. Horses sent for and delivered. Disabled animals sent to boat in a ambulance free. Box stall for all. Five hundred acres of land, with spring water in every field. Special rates given to firms with several or more horses to winter or pasture. The largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the U. S. Horses are sent here for treatment from every section of the country. For further information call at

MARYLAND VETERINARY HOSPITAL,
Telephone—1565. 1311 to 1321 Harford Ave.

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OR MORE COWS?



If so a "Baby" Cream Separator will earn its cost for you every year. Why continue an inferior system another year at so great a loss? Dairying is now the only profitable feature of Agriculture. Properly conducted it always pays well, and must pay you. You need a Separator, and you need the BEST—the "Baby." All styles and capacities. Prices, \$75.00 upward. Send for new 1895 Catalogue.

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FINE BLOODED Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Sporting Dogs. Send stamps for catalogue, 150 engravings N. P. BOYER & CO., Coatesville, Pa.



LARGE SALES
Sold 1673 O. I. C. HOGS
IN 1894.

Send for a description of THIS FAMOUS BREED, two of which weighed 2806 lbs. First applicant from each locality can have a pair on time and an agency
The L. B. SILVER CO., CLEVELAND, O.



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THE...
INSTANTANEOUS
BEAUTIFIER

Thoroughly endorsed by Physicians and guaranteed to remove Wrinkles, Freckles, Pimples, Sallowiness &c. A single trial will prove its merits.

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SELF REGULATING INCUBATORS DOUBLE LEVER REGULATORS

INCUBATORS IMPROVED COLENTANGY

BROODERS ONLY \$5.00

SEND 4 STAMPS FOR DESCRIPTION AND TESTIMONIALS ALSO BREEDER OF 40 VARIETIES OF RICH CLASS POULTRY. NO HOUSE TO RAISE POULTRY FOR PLEASURE OF PROFIT DON'T FAIL

G. S. SINGER CARDINGTON OHIO, BOX 10

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MODEL EXCELSIOR

Circulars free. Send 6c. for Illus. Catalogue.

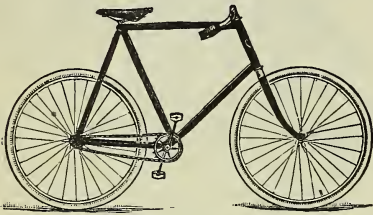
With the MODEL Excelsior Incubator.

Simple, Perfect, Self-Regulating. Thousands in successful operation. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other Hatcher. Lowest priced first-class Hatcher made. GEO. H. STAHL, 114 to 122 S. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

MARYLAND FARMER,

50 cents per annum.

BALTIMORE,



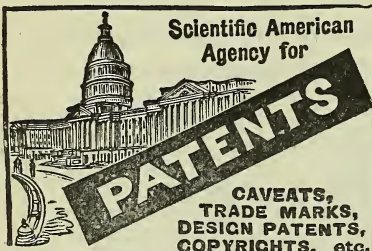
HIGH GRADE, \$75

We Work from Your Specifications.

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Factory and Salesrooms,

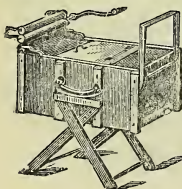
102 TO 106 EAST PRATT STREET.



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Oldest bureau for securing patents in America.
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The Rocker Washer

has proved the most satisfactory
of any Washer ever placed upon
the market. It is warranted to
wash an ordinary family washing
of 100 PIECES IN ONE
HOUR, as clean as can be
washed on the washboard. Write
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VERMIFUGE

The old-fashioned and al-
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stomach disorders. One
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Thousands of people living to-day
owe their life to this medicine.
The same good medicine

FOR CHILDREN

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If your druggist or storekeeper does not
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This Is Striking.



The Climax Gas Apparatus is the latest
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gas lighting. Suitable for any House, Hotel
or Institution in City or Country. With
these wonderful improvements gas is pro-
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make a special apparatus for lighting towns,
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able for Welsbach Burners.) or illuminating
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All work warranted to prove satisfactory
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Breeders and Fanciers,

RIDING AND DRIVING HORSES,

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP,


MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,

RABBITS ; WHITE ENGLISH AND ANGORAS.

Some of our horses are the purest living of the Black Hawk branch of the Morga Family. At the head of our Stud is the standard bred colt, Dogwood, son of Norfolk by the great Nutwood. Norfolk's dam by Mambrino Chief; Dogwood's dam by Valliant, second dam by Mambrino Patchen; a combination of the highest strains of Hambletonian and Mambrino blood. Dogwood is a colt of full size, commanding style and great promise. We have a few useful horses now for sale. Our Southdowns are of the pure Walsingham strain bred from the prize pens of Lord Walsingham's centennial exhibit. Correspondence solicited. Address

Dr. M. G. ELLZEY, Cumberstone, Md.

N. B. Several splendid young Gobblers, bright plumage, heavy weight purely berd now for sale.


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SELF FEEDER
ADDRESS P. K. DEDERICK & CO.
35 DEDERICK'S WORKS, ALBANY, N.Y.



Your address, with six cents in stamps, mailed to our Headquarters, 11 Eliot St., Boston, Mass., will bring you a full line of samples, and rules for self-measurement, of our justly famous \$3 pants; Suits, \$13.25; Overcoats, \$10.25, and up. Cut to order. Agents wanted everywhere.

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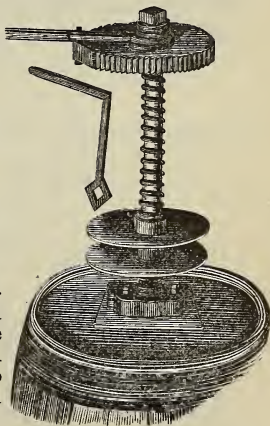
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selling Beveridge's Automatic Cooker. Best cooking utensil. Food can't burn. No odor. Saves labor and fuel. Fits any kind of stove. Agents wanted, either sex. Good Pay. One agent sold 1730 in one town. Write for terms
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All the different sizes and Styles, and of the most approved design made to order at my Iron Foundry.



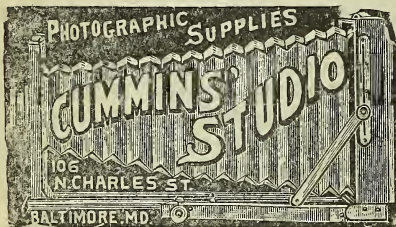
JAMES BATES

Cor. President and Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.



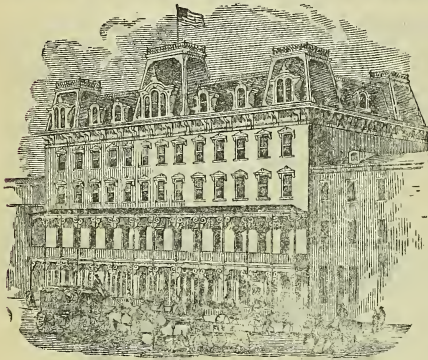
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Developing and printing for Amateurs a specialty.



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Respectfully yours,
G. O. Cummins.



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The "MALTBY" is the only HOUSE in BALTIMORE conducted on both the

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Its location, in the commercial centre of the city, commends it alike to the Commercial Traveller, the Tourist and Business men generally.

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Maryland Rye.



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A COMPLETE GARDEN at a SAVING OF 35 PER CENT.

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Price, \$1.00, or free by mail for \$1.25. (At regular prices the cost would be \$1.35, or postpaid, \$1.60). Contains 20 distinct varieties of Vegetables. viz.:

BEET, round red, 1 pkt.
BEANS (none of which require staking).
Dwarf, Snap, green pod $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.; Dwarf,
Snap, yellow wax pod, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.; Bush
Limas, 1 pkt.
CABBAGE, Early Wakefield, 1 pkt.
CARROT, Early Scarlet, 1 pkt.
CORN, Early Sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.
CUCUMBER, for slicing, etc., 1 pkt.
EGG PLANT, 1 pkt.
LETTUCE, Best Summer Heading, 1 pkt

ONION, Early White, for slicing, 1pkt.
Large, for boiling, 1 pkt.
PEAS, (none of which require staking).
Earliest Dwarf, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.; Dwarf, Medium
Early, for succession, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.. Dwarf
Late, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.
PARSLEY, doubled curled, 1 pkt.
RADISH, Early Round, 1 pkt.
SQUASH, White Scalloped Bush, 1 pkt.
TOMATO, Early Smooth Scarlet, 1 pkt.
TURNIP, Round White Table, 1 pkt.

No. 2.—The "Suburban Garden" Collection.

Price, \$2.50. (At regular prices the cost would be \$3.45)

WEIGHT PACKED FOR SHIPMENT, 12 LBS. TRANSPORTATION TO BE PAID BY CUSTOMER;
Contains 37 Distinct Varieties of Vegetables viz.:

BEANS, Dwarf, Snap, green pod, 2 pts.;
Dwarf, Snap, yellow or wax pod, 2 pts.;
Dwarf, Limas, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.; Climbing Snap,
1 pt.
BEET, Round Red Table, 1 pkt.
CABBAGE, Early and Late, each 1 pk
CARROT, Early Scarlet, 1 pkt.
CUCUMBER, for slicing, 1 pkt.; for
pickles, 1 pkt.
CELERY, best variety, Self-blanching,
1 pkt
CORN, Sugar, Early and Late, each $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.
EGG PLANT, 1 pkt.
ENDIVE, or White Chicory, for salads,
1 pkt.
LEEK, for soups, 1 pkt.
LETTUCE, Early Heading, 1 pkt.; Best
for Summer, 1 pkt,

MELONS, Musk, green-fleshed, 1 pkt;
Water, Early, 1 pkt.
ONIONS, Early White, for slicing, 1 pkt.
Large, for boiling, 1 pkt.
PARSLEY, double curled, for garnish-
ing, 1 pkt.
PARSNIP, Long White, 1 pkt.
PEAS, Extra Early, Medium and Late,
each 1 qt.
PEPPER, Large, for Mangoes, 1 pkt.
PUMPKIN, best for pies, 1 pkt;
RADISH, Early Round Red, 1 pkt.;
Early Round White, 1 pkt,
SALSIFY, White, 1 pkt.
SPINACH, Best Summer, 1 pkt.
SQUASH, for Summer and Fall, each 1 pkt
TOMATO, Large smooth scarlet, 1 pkt.
TURNIP, Round, White Table, 1 pkt.

No. 3—The "Country Gentleman's" Collection.

Price, \$5 00. (At regular prices the cost would be \$7.05.)

WEIGHT PACKED FOR SHIPMENT, 28 LBS. TRANSPORTATION TO BE PAID BY CUSTOMER.
Contains 54 Distinct Varieties of Vegetables, viz.:

BEANS, Dwarf, Snap, green pod, 2 qts.;
Dwarf, Snap, wax or yellow pod, 2
pts.; Dwarf Limas, $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.; Pole Limas,
1 pt.; Pole, Snap, 1 pt.
BEETS, Early and Late round red, each
1 oz.
CORN, Sugar, extra early, 1 pt.; Sugar,
medium, early, 1 qt.; Sugar, main crop,
1 qt.
CAULIFLOWER, Snowball, 1 pkt.
CARROT, Early Scarlet, 1 oz.
CORN SALAD, 1 pkt.
CELERY, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
CABBAGE, Early, Medium and Late
Each 1 pkt.
CUCUMBER, for slicing, 1 oz.; for pickles
1 oz.
EGG PLANT, 1 pkt.
ENDIVE, for salads, 1 pkt.
KOHL RABI, white, 1 pkt.
KALE, Dwarf curled, 1 pkt.
LETTUCE, Early Head, 1 pkt.; Best
Summer Head, 1 pkt.
LEEK, for soups, 1 pkt.

MELONS, Musk, Early, 1 pkt.; Large, 1
oz.; Water, Early, 1 pkt.
NASTURTIUM, for pickles, 1 pkt.
OKRA, for soups, 1 pkt.
ONIONS, small white, for slicing, 1 pkt.;
Large, for boiling, 1 oz.; Large, for
Winter, 1 oz.
PARSNIP, Long White, 1 oz.
PARSLEY, doubled curled, for garnish-
ing, 1 pkt.
PEPPER, Large, for Mangoes, 1 pkt.
PEAS, Extra Early, Medium and Late,
each 2 qts.
PUMPKIN, for pies, 1 pkt.
RADISH, Early Round Red, 1 oz.; Early
Round White, 1 oz.
SPINACH, 1 oz.
SALSIFY, white, 1 pkt.
SQUASH, Summer, 1 oz.; for Winter 1 oz
TOMATO, Extra Early, 1 pkt.; Large
scarlet, 1 pkt.
TURNIP, Extra Early, white flesh, 1 oz
yellow flesh, 1 oz.
SAGE, 1 pkt.
THYME, 1 pkt.

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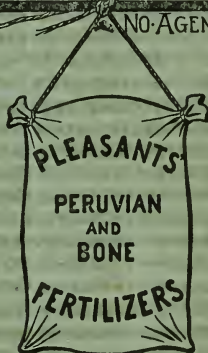
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